

## INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887



Administrators gather outside the Knesset (background) as final debate begins. Police sealed off the area after protesters, angry about the possibility of dismantling Israeli settlements in the Sinai, attempted to enter the building.

**To Free Political Prisoners****Nicaragua Declares an Amnesty**

MANAGUA, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The government declared an amnesty for political prisoners yesterday, granting opposition leaders one of their two demands for agreement to sit down to peace talks with President Anastasio Somoza.

The government said that it had released an unannounced number of political prisoners today. Associated Press reported.

A terse communiqué issued late last night said only that "all persons except for those detained in connection with the commission of common crimes" would be released from Nicaraguan jails.

It did not say how many persons

would be released or clearly state when. But diplomatic sources estimated that some 350 political prisoners should be affected by the amnesty, including at least six members of the Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of political, business and labor organizations opposed to Gen. Somoza's rule.

Freedom for political prisoners was one of the two demands made by the antigovernment coalition in return for agreeing to sit down with Gen. Somoza to negotiate an end to Nicaragua's bloody civil strife.

The communiqué made no mention of the front's other demand — the lifting of censorship imposed

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met with Gen. Somoza again today as part of the U.S. effort "to get the dialogue moving, a dialogue in which the opposition groups would have a chance to work out with the government a peaceful and democratic solution in Nicaragua."

Jaime Chamorro, spokesman for the front, said Gen. Somoza had offered to negotiate only because he had "his arm twisted" by the United States.

In an about-face of its past stand, the government Monday accepted a mediation offer delivered by President Carter's special envoy, William Jordan, but did not say who would be asked to take part in discussions.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Jordan

had agreed to meet with Gen. Somoza again today as part of the U.S. effort "to get the dialogue moving, a dialogue in which the opposition groups would have a chance to work out with the government a peaceful and democratic solution in Nicaragua."

Jaime Chamorro, spokesman for the front, said Gen. Somoza had offered to negotiate only because he had "his arm twisted" by the United States.

Mr. Chamorro said the Broad Opposition Front had not yet received an official invitation to join the talks "but we hope it will be soon."

He added that six of the coalition's 52 members had been arrested and most of the others were in hiding, and he complained his own La Prensa newspaper had only been able to publish once in the last two weeks.

**Minimum Conditions**

Before his organization would agree to talk, he said, Gen. Somoza would have to free jailed political leaders and relax press censorship.

"These are minimum preconditions for a propitious climate for the negotiations," Mr. Chamorro said.

He said he believed Gen. Somoza switched his position and agreed to consultations "because he had his arm twisted by the United States."

Mr. Chamorro is the brother of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the anti-Somoza newspaper publisher whose murder last January touched off a wave of unrest and opposition to the regime that culminated this month in two weeks of bitter fighting between the National Guard and Sandinista guerrillas.

In another development, diplomatic sources said that 69 persons sought political asylum in several Latin American embassies in Nicaragua. Their names were not revealed.

**Consumer Cost**

Congressional economists estimate the proposal will cost consumers who heat with gas about \$16 million in higher gas bills through 1985.

Supporters claim the measure will add about \$25 a year to the average family's heating bill. Liberal opponents argue that additional cost will be \$100 or more a year.

The measure is substantially different from Mr. Carter's original gas-pricing proposal, which would have imposed price controls indefinitely but at higher-than-current levels. But the president backed it at the last minute that could be achieved.

It would immediately boost the regulated wholesale price of gas by about 25 percent, then allow additional increases of 10 percent a year through Jan. 1, 1985, when the lid would be removed entirely.

Although only "newly discovered" gas would qualify for deregulation, industry sources said that by 1985 between 50 percent and 67 percent of all gas will fall into this category.

**Train Explodes In Spain Tunnel**

MADRID, Sept. 27 (UPI) — A 13-car train hauling 650 tons of gasoline and diesel fuel exploded today inside a mountain tunnel and was still burning out of control hours later, railroad officials said.

Seven railroad workers were killed, three escaped the blaze which sent heavy smoke, gases and flames shooting out of both ends of the mile-long tunnel in northern Spain at Pajares Pass, the officials said.

A factor in the foreign minister's favor was that the 172 parliamentarians expected to vote in the caucus will cast secret ballots, opening the possibility that some may ignore political debts.

Opinion surveys by anti-government

**Upset Possible**

The possibility of a last-minute upset could not be ruled out. Aides to Foreign Minister Botha, at 46 the youngest and most reform-minded of the candidates, insisted that he was picking up support steadily from electors who had at first pledged their support to the two older men.

A late count by parliamentary correspondents covering the election suggested that the Vorster statement might drop Mr. Mulder into third place, leaving the two Bothas in the runoff. In that event,

Pieter Botha, contender for premiership.

Mr. Mulder's supporters were thought likely to back the defense minister, who at 63 is less of a threat to Mr. Mulder's long-term ambitions than the foreign minister.

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Opinion surveys by anti-government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Soviet TV Shows Dissent — in West**

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP) — Soviet television viewers have never seen a program about dissent in their own country, but they were given a vivid half-hour view of "police batons, handcuffs and jail cells" that the announcer said await those in the United States and Western Europe who criticize the system.

The prime-time program yesterday, called "The Right Not to Have Rights," showed exciting color films from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy of club-swinging police chasing demonstrators, of rallies by the unemployed and of poor people being evicted from their homes.

"The deprivation of human beings of their elementary human rights is the incurable ailment of capitalist society," the announcer continued. He urged the audience to support "freedom fighters" in America "whose only crime is fighting for human rights."

"For them, the police batons, the handcuffs and jail cells are always ready."

"Bourgeois leaders talk a lot about human rights," the announcer said. "They are unwilling to look at their own countries where many people, the overwhelming majority, are deprived of freedom of conscience."

As a guitar twanged in the background and the screen showed fuzzy black-and-white photographs

of policemen holding what appeared to be listening equipment, the announcer continued:

"The secret services illegally watch everyone. They photograph every person, listen in on conversations of passers-by, monitor telephone conversations and keep secret card files. Millions are in their net."

In the West, the announcer said, "the mass media organize a hubbub about alleged violations of human rights in Socialist countries. But they have kept completely silent" about such problems at home.

Full employment, which is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and is often referred to here as the basic human right, was a major theme.

More than 6 million people are out of work in America, said the announcer as long lines at unemployment offices filled the screen.

Youth is especially hard hit, and their hopes for the future grow dimmer and dimmer. This is how their life begins. Only one door is open to them: the door to the unemployment office. They can stand in line for years and not find work in their specialty."

An unidentified young American told an interviewer: "It would be good if we had the same thing in America that you have in Russia. In America you're always afraid of losing your job, so you have to do whatever they tell you to do. You're afraid even to complain because maybe you'll lose your job."

Austria	12 S.	Kyoto	Sp.
Belgium	20 D.M.	Ljubljana	Sp.
Denmark	3.50 D.M.	Leicester	Sp.
Egypt	40 P.	Madrid	Sp.
Erie	2.50 F.M.	Netherlands	Sp.
Finland	1.50 F.M.	Nigeria	Sp.
France	1.50 F.M.	Paris	Sp.
Germany	20 P.	Portuguese	Sp.
Great Britain	18 Drs.	Prague	Sp.
Greece	60 Rials	Switzerland	Sp.
India	1,514.00	Turkey	Sp.
Iran	400 Lira	U.S. Admirals (East)	Sp.
Israel		Yugoslavia	Sp.

Korea	Sp.
Lebanon	Sp.
Malta	Sp.
Morocco	Sp.
Norway	Sp.
Poland	Sp.
Romania	Sp.
Spain	Sp.
Sweden	Sp.
United Kingdom	Sp.
United States	Sp.
Yugoslavia	Sp.

**Debate Continues Into Morning****Knesset Is Seen Heading For Approval of Accords**

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (WP) — With acrimonious and seemingly interminable debate, Israel's parliament tonight headed for almost certain approval of a separate peace treaty with Egypt and the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the occupied Sinai peninsula.

As the marathon debate dragged on into the night, dramatic shifts of political loyalty emerged, with the opposition Labor alignment bench of the Knesset rising almost unanimously in support of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and, incongruously, the most conservative members of Mr. Begin's Likud coalition angrily denouncing their leader and threatening to vote against him.

The anomaly, although expected for several days, appeared to stun Mr. Begin, who found himself confronted with the possibility of having to resign and form a new government.

The prime minister's aides said that Mr. Begin planned to make an emotional appeal for support at the end of the debate.

**Resignation Pledge**

Earlier in the day, Mr. Begin told a hastily called Cabinet meeting that he would resign unless a majority of the Likud coalition's 70 members supported the Camp David agreements.

Mr. Begin told his ministers that if the opposition Labor alignment were allowed to put the peace agreement vote over the top, he would hand his resignation to President Yitzhak Navon and reform the government.

Reading from parliamentary law covering the principal of collective responsibility, the prime minister said that a vote against him on the peace issue is tantamount to resignation from the Cabinet, and he made it clear that abstention would also be regarded as a form of betrayal.

of the 12-member National Religious Party and the 15 members of the now-divided Democratic Movement for Change.

As hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside and chanted their opposition to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's prerequisite that the Jewish settlements be withdrawn, Knesset members inside argued over whether the agreement would spell the end of all Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan and lead to a Palestinian state.

The session began at 11 a.m. and

was scheduled for eight hours, but the prime minister's aides said that 70 members had voted to make speeches postponing the vote by many hours.

An Israeli military liaison delegation, standing ready to fly to Cairo to begin negotiations, planned to leave for the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt, which Mr. Begin has said could be accomplished before the end of the year.

The treaty would end a state of war that has existed between Israel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Prime Minister Menachem Begin, left, confers with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, center, and Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin during the Knesset debate over the Camp David accords.

**Western Officials Dispute Figures on Troops****Warsaw Pact's Arithmetic Puzzles NATO**

By Michael Gerber

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (WP) — Allied officials at a key new round of East-West troop reduction talks opened here today privately claimed that the Soviet bloc has about 155,000 more soldiers in Central Europe than the pact will admit.

In a deeper sense, it raises the puzzling question for Western officials of why the Russians are "fiddling, cheating or lying" about the number of troops it has along the Central European front, facing west.

The biggest discrepancies, allied officials say, are in the number of Soviet and Polish troops, as opposed to East German and Czechoslovakian soldiers, that the Warsaw Pact claims are in the region covered by the negotiations.

"How can they talk that way," said a senior Communist diplomat here. "They have no roster of Communist military units or personnel," he said, referring to the Western negotiators.

And he warned, if the West continues to challenge the Communist statistics with the intention of forcing the Warsaw Pact to make larger numerical cuts in its forces than opposing NATO ground forces, "then obviously there will be a protracted discussion of no use and no agreement will be reached soon."

These opposing views concern what negotiators on both sides of the NATO-Warsaw Pact mutual

and balanced force reduction talks call the data issue.

In brief, it refers to a Western contention that the Soviet-led pact has about 155,000 more soldiers in Central Europe than the pact will admit.

In those proposals, the Soviet bloc appeared to agree, at least conceptually, to the long-standing Western position that there should be approximate parity and a common troop ceiling for both forces in the region. The Soviet bloc agreed, it said, to a common ceiling of about 900,000 army and air force personnel on each side, with the key figure being a limitation on 700,000 ground troops.

Hailed by Carter

These proposals were hailed, albeit cautiously, by President Carter in June as "a step in the right direction."

The Soviet Union, he said, had now replied to earlier Western proposals in a very affirmative way and "the prospects now are much better than they were a month ago."

In the following months, however, and as numerous interviews here with both sides suggest, the data supplied by the Warsaw Pact and the line taken by Communist officials indicate that there has been no change in the Eastern arithmetic.

The allies insist that the Warsaw Pact has 962,000 ground troops and needs to withdraw 262,000 to reach the ceiling. The Soviet bloc contends it only has 805,000 ground troops and thus only has to withdraw 105,000 to comply.

The Soviet Union thus far has not disputed NATO's estimate of 791,000 Western ground troops, which means a Western reduction of 91,000.

In effect, the Russians argue that there is already rough parity in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## After End of Arms Embargo

**Turkey Evokes 'New Era' In Its Relations With U.S.**

ANKARA, Sept. 27 (AP) — Premier Bulent Ecevit said today he hoped that the formal end of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey would lead to a new and positive era in Turkish-U.S. relations.

President Carter ended the 3½-year embargo yesterday by certifying that Turkey was acting "in good faith to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem."

A written statement distributed to the press, Mr. Ecevit stated that Turkey and the United States would soon take up the issue of the U.S. defense installations on Turkish soil. Most activities at the installations were halted in 1975 in retaliation for the embargo.

The premier apparently was referring to a meeting scheduled next week in New York between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun.

Officials said today that techni-

**UN Body Told Britain Backs Mideast Accords**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (UPI) — Britain endorsed the Camp David accords today, but France warned that despite initial euphoria, "great uncertainty" still surrounds the agreements.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told the General Assembly that Camp David "has ushered in a new phase" in efforts for a Middle East peace, but that "clearly, there is great uncertainty in it." Echoing remarks made yesterday by both Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Guiringaud said a settlement demanded that "all interested parties be associated, including the representatives of the Palestinian people."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen called the accords "a positive step" which has London's full support. Still, he added, "many major questions remain to be resolved, and I do not underestimate the difficulties."

Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiry, who is also president of the Organization of African Unity, urged UN members not to rush to judgment on the accords, saying: "We should . . . shed light on the positive elements of this initiative." He called the accords "historic at attempt to make peace in the region."

**A Correction**

A report in the International Herald Tribune of Monday, Sept. 25, stated incorrectly that the Sudanese government had endorsed the Camp David Mideast accords. In fact, the Sudanese government has not publicly stated its position on the matter.

**IT'S FUN TO BE A MILLIONAIRE!**

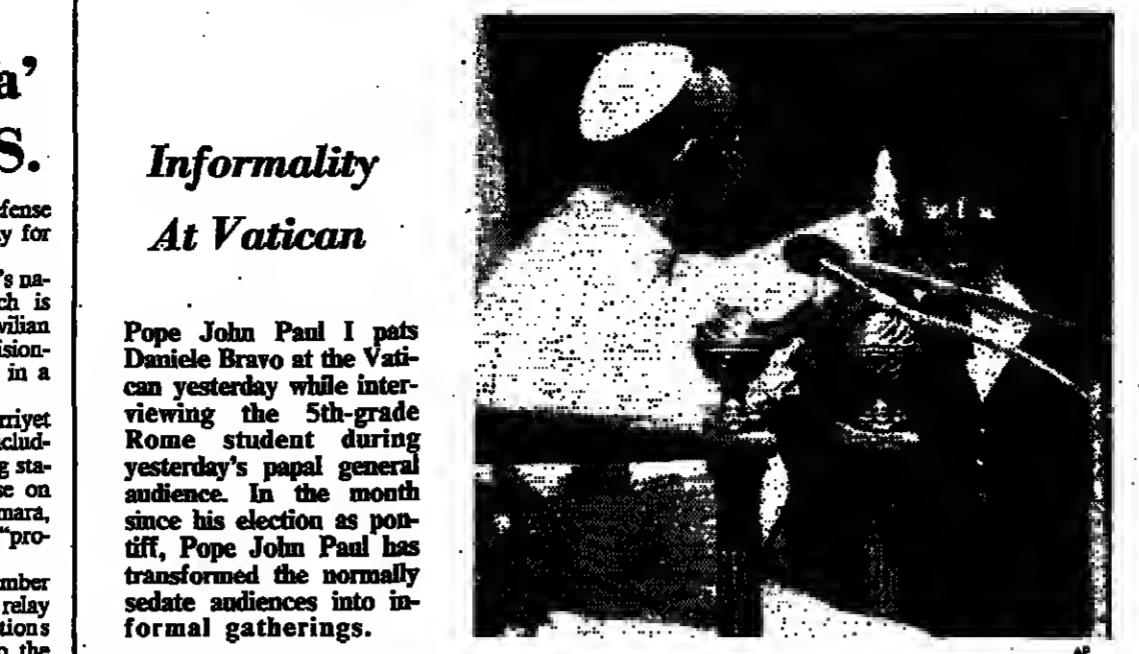
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1st Prize: \$ 530,000.00 2nd Prize: \$ 280,000.00  
3rd Prize: \$ 201,000.00 4th Prize: \$ 134,000.00  
22 Prizes of \$ 87,000.00 each  
PLUS 39,274 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 33,500.00!  
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**15. What's your brother doing?**

(Another good reason to call home.)  
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**Informality At Vatican**

Pope John Paul I puts Danièle Bravo at the Vatican yesterday while interviewing the 5th-grade Rome student during yesterday's papal general audience. In the month since his election as pontiff, Pope John Paul has transformed the normally sedate audiences into informal gatherings.

**Warsaw Pact Arithmetic Puzzles NATO**

(Continued from Page 1)

region. But Western officials say that the Russians have not budged at all from their long-held position that they will not give up the relative numerical superiority they have always held on the central front. "The Socialist states insist that there will be no asymmetrical reductions, since the figures show approximate parity," a leading Communist diplomat here said.

Some Western negotiators believe that the real issue is not the data problem, but whether the Kremlin will decide that it wants a troop-reduction agreement. If it does, these officials argue, then there are enough loopholes in the data question for Moscow to find some way to acknowledge the higher level of Western figures and proceed with an agreement.

They insist that the West will not try to finesse an agreement by wading down its own figures in order to reach a compromise.

On the other hand, there is widespread agreement among U.S., British, West German and other NATO officials that the data issue, which has been around for years,

may become extremely hard or impossible for the Soviet Union to back away from, specifically because the 805,000 figure has been officially and publicly spotlighted as part of the June proposals and part of the first even slightly detailed exchange of data on the subject by the blocs.

The 805,000 figure was first broached, with no corresponding detail, by the Warsaw Pact in June, 1976. Since then Soviet chief Leonid Brezhnev has stated publicly that the Warsaw Pact has not added soldiers in the field. Thus, the Soviet Union must stick to the same figure or suggest that Mr. Brezhnev's statements were false.

Western delegates say they could

**New \$1 Coin Moves Nearer To U.S. Mint**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Americans could have the new Susan B. Anthony dollar coin jingling in their pocket change sometime next summer, Treasury officials say.

The coin picturing the women's rights advocate won House approval on a 368-to-38 vote yesterday. The Senate passed the authorization bill earlier, and President Carter is certain to sign it.

U.S. Mint officials said they will begin minting 500 million of the copper-nickel coins in January and issue them about June. They will release a large number of coins at the outset so that they do not become scarce collectors' items.

**Soviet Nuclear Blast Detected by Sweden**

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Soviet Union set off an underground nuclear explosion on the island of Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea today, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported.

It was the second underground explosion detected in that area this year, and registered 5.8 on the Richter scale.

The explosion shattered shop windows within a three block

**Vance, Gromyko Reopen Strategic Weapons Talks**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko reopened negotiations today that may determine whether a new treaty to limit the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers can be completed by the end of the year.

The two men planned two days of meetings, beginning in the late afternoon at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and continuing tomorrow morning at the U.S. Mission.

U.S. officials said that after Mr. Vance addresses the General Assembly Friday, the negotiations probably will be shifted to Washington on Saturday with President Carter taking charge.

Last October, speaking in Des Moines, Iowa, an optimistic Mr. Carter forecast completion within weeks of a strategic weapons limitation treaty that would be "the pride of the country." Now, 11 months later, the agreement remains elusive despite three rounds of Vance-Gromyko negotiations since April and Mr. Carter's intervention last May.

**'Modernization' Is Issue**

Chief among the disputed issues is "modernization," how many new missile systems the two governments will allow each other to build and improve during the treaty's life until 1985.

Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, took the latest U.S. bargaining position to Moscow earlier this month.

Mr. Gromyko will convey the Kremlin's response to Mr. Vance. There has been no tip-off to the na-

not really prove Mr. Brezhnev wrong. The Soviet buildup in recent years has been in equipment rather than men, they say, and the pact forces were much larger to begin with before June, 1976.

The situation now, they say, essentially boils down to the Soviet Union either being perhaps stuck with the 1976 figure or lying to the West on the size of its forces and knowing that the West knows they are lying.

**Haig Denies Reports Of Maneuver Danger**

HANAU, West Germany, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., NATO's Supreme Commander, denied today that the current maneuvers by almost 350,000 soldiers from half a dozen allied nations are either provocative or dangerous.

Gen. Haig was reacting to German newspaper criticism of the maneuvers which also involved flying 15,000 U.S. soldiers and 48 Phantom fighter-bombers from the United States to Western Europe.

**Israeli Withdrawal**

After his meeting with Mr. Assad, the Jordanian leader declared that he saw eye-to-eye with Syria on "most, if not all, things." He reiterated Jordan's call for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 and for self-determination for the Palestinians.

In Saudi Arabia today, the Mr. Assad met Crown Prince Fahd in an effort to dissuade the wealthy kingdom from tilting too far toward Egypt and the United States after the Camp David summit.

The Saudis, who contribute substantial financial aid to Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, are expected to play an important role in determining the success or failure of the U.S. bid to enlarge peace talks.

Saudi Arabia has been insistent on the need for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, especially Arab East Jerusalem, and has declared support for PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Assad conferred with Prince

**In Middle East Diplomatic Race****U.S., Syria Canvass Moderates**

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The United States and Syria today competed for the support of Arab moderates in separate diplomatic offensives aimed at bolstering their opposing positions on central Middle East peace moves.

Special U.S. Middle East envoy

Alfred Atherton met King Hussein here in what was seen as an uphill battle to convince the monarch to join Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

The U.S. and Syrian campaigns

are part of one of the most intense bursts of diplomatic activity that the region has seen since the 1974 and 1975 peace shuttles of then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Atherton arrived here yesterday on the heels of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, representing Arab hardliners opposed to last week's Camp David summit agreements, who had left for Saudi Arabia after a 7-hour visit and talks with King Hussein.

Race Between Peaces'

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Rai commented today that the Middle East was witnessing a "race between two peaces" — the Camp David move toward a separate Egyptian-Israel peace, and Syrian

Jordanian support for a comprehensive settlement.

King Hussein was meanwhile re-

ported to have told Arab hardliners on Friday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "deserves more sympathy than resentment," and that the Camp David trend was irreversible.

The Syrian leader flew to Kuwait later today for talks with Emir Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

King Hussein was expected to visit Saudi Arabia soon, although no date has been announced.

Prince Fahd has been meeting visiting leaders because King Khalid is out of the country for heart treatment.

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Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Arafat

conversed with King Hussein at an air base in Jordan on Friday to try to dissuade him from accepting the Camp David line.

**Defense Minister Favored For S. Africa Premiership**

(Continued from Page 1)

ment newspapers have shown the foreign minister to be a heavy favorite in the white public.

When Mr. Vorster announced his resignation on grounds of ill health last week, the defense minister and Mr. Mulder entered the succession battle with built-in advantages. Both are veteran Cabinet ministers compared with the foreign minister, who was appointed to his post 18 months ago, and both are provincial party leaders — Mr. Mulder in the Transvaal and the defense minister in the Cape.

Mr. Vorster was expected to command the bulk of the 80 Transvaal votes in the caucus, and Defense Minister Botha had a similar hold on the 55 Cape electors.

Mr. Mulder's political problems began earlier this year when newspapers uncovered a pattern of financial irregularities in the Department of Information, which he headed for five years until Mr. Vorster transferred the post to Foreign Minister Botha four weeks ago. The press disclosures prompted a parliamentary inquiry, which in turn led to the resignations of the department's three top-ranking civil servants.

Mr. Vorster then instituted an administrative inquiry into the department's multimillion-dollar program of covert spending overseas, which the disclosures had revealed.

Mr. Vorster's statement last night was prompted by a report in Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg newspaper favorable to Mr. Mulder, claiming that the audit of the Information Ministry's secret accounts had turned up no irregularities.

Mr. Vorster confirmed this, but he added that a wider inquiry, still in progress, was examining the purposes for which the money was spent and whether there was personal financial gain by the officials involved.

If the rival camps insist on a vote, it will be the first time in 20 years that the prime ministership has been contested. In 1958, Hendrik Verwoerd emerged as the winner from a three-cornered contest to succeed Hans Strijdom. After Mr. Verwoerd was assassinated in Parliament in 1966, several potential candidates deferred to Mr. Vorster, who was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. Vorster, like Foreign Minister Botha, was a relatively junior member of the Cabinet when he was chosen to head the government. Unlike the foreign minister, who has advocated reforms to combat racial discrimination, Mr. Vorster came to the post with a reputation as an extreme hardliner won during his years as justice minister.

Throughout its history, the National Party has tended to choose the most conservative candidate in leadership contests. If the pattern holds in the vote tomorrow, the winner almost certainly would be the defense minister.

British Sport Unit to Vote On Boycotting Olympics

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Whether Britain gives official consideration to boycotting the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow may be decided Tuesday when the Sports Council votes on a resolution based on alleged Russian violations of human rights.

Laddie Lucas, who once was captain of Britain's Walker Cup golf team and is now chairman of the Sports Council's finance committee, wants the government to open discussions with NATO and Commonwealth Market allies about the possibility of a concerted withdrawal.

"I greatly dislike what the Russians are doing in human rights," he said.

Many members of the council favoring a boycott of the games, it said. Therefore, subject to the laws of each nation and Olympic rules, any competitor selected, should not be denied the privilege.

The debate over the games involves the same arguments employed in other areas of East-West competition, such as trade. Should the Western strategy be to isolate its adversaries or to build "bridges?"

"Our general view of detente is that people-to-people contacts are extremely important, but this hasn't stopped us from making gestures," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

France to Take Part

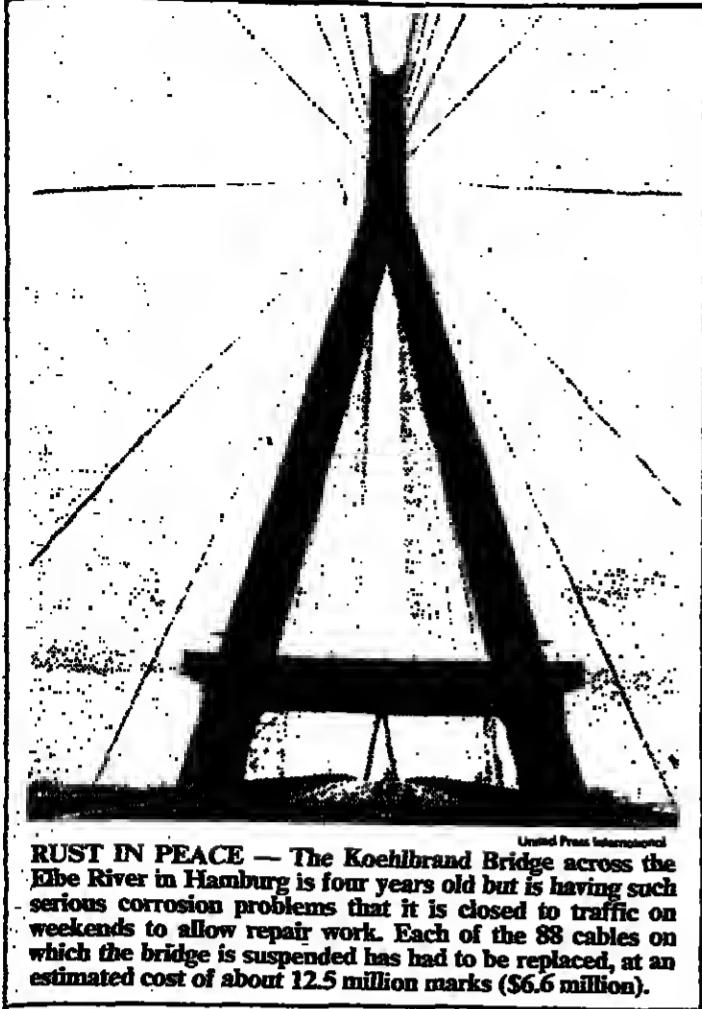
**In UN Talks on Arms**

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP) — France, which has boycotted the Geneva disarmament talks since they opened in 1962, will take part in the new United Nations disarmament committee to start work there next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stirn announced today.

The committee was established on a French initiative by the UN Special Assembly on Disarmament in New York this year to replace the Geneva forum.

**Herald Tribune**

International Herald Tribune  
essential



**RUST IN PEACE** — The Koehlbrand Bridge across the Elbe River in Hamburg is four years old but is having such serious corrosion problems that it is closed to traffic on weekends to allow repair work. Each of the 88 cables on which the bridge is suspended has had to be replaced, at an estimated cost of about 12.5 million marks (\$6.6 million).

#### Keeps Reporter From Returning to Jail

### U.S. Supreme Court Grants a Stay to Farber, Times

By Michael Sterne

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — The New York Times and its reporter Myron Farber yesterday were granted an indefinite stay of further penalties for their contempt-of-court convictions in the New Jersey murder trial of Dr. Mario Jascavich.

The stay, ordered by Associate Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S.

#### Director Backs Proposed Charter

### FBI Admits to Informers in News Media

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster told a Senate subcommittee yesterday the agency has "about four informants who are connected with the news media in various ways."

Mr. Webster made the statement in testimony supporting a proposed congressional charter for the FBI. He urged that the charter not be so detailed as to restrict the government's response to violations of the law.

The director also testified that Congress should decide whether the FBI should continue to plan demonstrations at U.S. facilities or to make background checks on prospective government employees.

Attorney General Griffin Bell, joining Mr. Webster at the hearing, said he hoped the proposed charter would be a means by which "the American people would tell us what they want us to do."

#### Affirmative Powers

"It would be a pity just to get Congress to write out a code of laws saying we can't do this and that," Mr. Bell testified. He and

its own charter proposal and expects to turn it over to Mr. Bell and to Sen. Abourezk in a week or two.

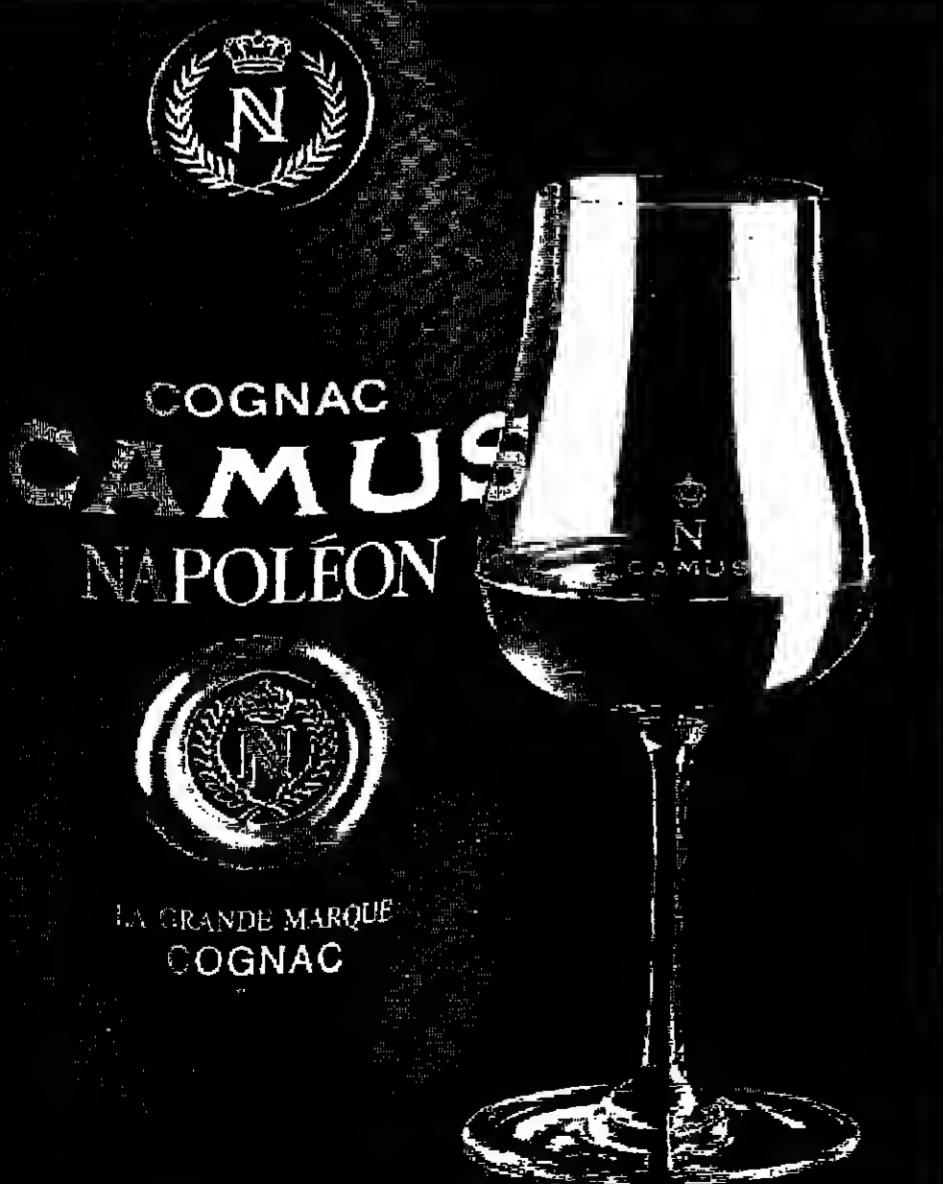
The FBI director did not indicate what connection the informants he mentioned had with the news media. He said "we have been careful not to use them in any way connected with editorial policy."

Pressed by Sen. Abourezk, Mr. Webster said he would prefer that the charter "not say flat out that you can't use clergymen or newspapermen" or members of other professions. Mr. Bell also said he "wouldn't want a blanket prohibition."

The question of informants in the news media came up when Sen. Abourezk asked Mr. Webster whether the charter should restrict the use as informants of journalists, doctors, clergymen and others whose professions make them privy to confidential information.

Mr. Webster said there was no "clear agreement" on this within the FBI, which he said is preparing

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### San Diego Crash Fulfilled Fears of Residents, Experts

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (NYT) — When two planes collided in San Diego Monday, it was as if they were acting out a scenario meant as a macabre confirmation of the fears of residents and air safety experts.

For years there had been fear of a major air disaster at Lindbergh Field in San Diego, where a small private plane and a Pacific Southwest Airlines jet carrying 136 passengers and crew members collided at 3,000 feet. The collision dropped burning debris on a residential neighborhood, killing at least 13 persons on the ground. At least 151 persons were killed in the ground and in the planes.

Many San Diego citizens had long complained that the airport's proximity to office buildings and homes (it is less than two miles from the city center) made it a safety danger. John McLucas, former head of the Federal Aviation Administration, warned two years ago that the airport could expect a potential disaster.

Moreover, there had been fears among safety experts of the inevitability of a mid-air collision occurring between an airliner and a private plane at a major airport somewhere.

[The FAA issued tough new safety rules yesterday for commuter airlines and air taxis, UPI reported, tightening pilot training standards and ordering installation of additional crash-prevention equipment

so that by the end of next year the small airlines will have to meet safety requirements almost as strict as those for major carriers.

[The orders, developed over the last two years, were aimed at the growing fleet of small airlines operating planes with 20 seats or less. Commuter and air taxi lines now operate under safety standards much less stringent than those imposed on major airlines.]

Monday's collision highlighted a problem that has been recognized for more than two decades, a problem for which there have been numerous solutions proposed, but for which no solution has been implemented because of political and technical disputes.

The problem is an explosive growth of air traffic in and around the nation's major airports. The U.S. fleet of private planes has increased by 50 percent during the last decade, to more than 185,000, and operations by commercial jets have increased substantially.

Every day, at scores of airports around the country, and most of the time safely, small private planes use the same landing and takeoff facilities and the same airspace as faster, larger commercial planes, which often carry hundreds of passengers.

Many of the small planes are operated by pilots considered to have skills at least as proficient as commercial pilots, and many of the private planes have the latest electronic flying aids. However, air safety specialists in the transportation safety board and elsewhere have warned that the danger of mixing such traffic was growing, and some have urged that the private planes be prohibited from the same airspace that is occupied by the commercial jets.

The standard base payment for Medicare patients entering hospitals will rise from \$144 to \$160 on Jan. 1, 1979, an increase of 11 percent.

There will be comparable fee increases for patients hospitalized with extended illnesses and those transferred to nursing homes.

In recent years, the Federal Aviation Administration has initiated a variety of projects to deal with the problem of mid-air collision. Modest restrictions have been made on travel by private planes at some major airports, including requirements that they be equipped with radar location-transmitting devices.

Organized airline pilots have long argued that technology is available to provide a cockpit device that would warn them of an impending collision.

But the FAA has argued that the available equipment is not satisfactory from a standpoint of reliability and safety — there are too many false alarms, for example, it claims.

The agency said radar controllers on the ground, who can observe the relative locations of planes on their radar scopes, can warn pilots of a collision danger.

#### 2 Customs Inspectors

##### Indicted in France

PARIS, Sept. 26 (AP) — Two French customs inspectors were charged in court today with helping a man smuggle 30 million francs (\$7 million) worth of French banknotes to Switzerland.

French police were hunting for the smuggler, identified as Eric Morgan Laredo, 45, a schoolteacher and until recently also a manager of a major Paris consulting company. It is forbidden to take more than 20,000 francs out of France.

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**Obituaries****James Bassett, 65, Newsman, Novelist**

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP) — James Bassett, 65, author of the best selling novel "Harm's Way" and a retired associate editor of the Los Angeles Times, died of an apparent heart attack yesterday at his suburban Malibu home.

Mr. Bassett served as a Navy lieutenant junior grade and public relations officer during World War II and drew on those experiences to write "Harm's Way," which was published in 1962. The book was made into a movie starring John Wayne, Kirk Douglas and Henry Fonda.

**U.S. Would Settle Tapes Dispute With Nixon, Curb Public Access**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The government has proposed a settlement of its dispute with former President Richard Nixon over his White House tapes that would limit public access to them sources said yesterday.

According to one source, a proposed stipulation of the agreement would bar the National Archives from reporting to the Justice Department any evidence of alleged lawbreaking contained in the tapes.

The source said that Mr. Nixon still has objections to the proposed agreement and has not accepted a settlement.

After Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974, Congress passed a law authorizing government control and custody of the former president's materials, including the White House tapes that contributed his resignation over the Watergate scandal.

The source said that the proposed settlement would bar the Na-

tionals Archives from duplicating the Nixon tapes for public circulation and would make them available only in Washington and at 10 regional offices across the country.

Also, the government has said that it would agree to limit materials to be made public to those which had a direct effect on official presidential duties.

In addition, Mr. Nixon would get back originals of tapes which contain private conversations and the archivists would have sole authority to decide what is public or private.

After rapid academic success, a special profession was created for him in 1937 and he was appointed head of the Research Institute in Experimental Physics of the Royal Academy of Sciences, paving the way for Sweden's nuclear science program.

The institute was equipped with one of Europe's first cyclotrons and during World War II, it conducted research into the beneficial use of Christ since it went on display in the Turin Cathedral a month ago, and thousands more are expected before the exhibition ends Oct. 8, church officials said yesterday.

**2.2 Million See Shroud**

TURIN, Sept. 27 (UPI) — More than 2.2 million persons have viewed the reputed burial shroud of Christ since it went on display in the Turin Cathedral a month ago, and thousands more are expected before the exhibition ends Oct. 8, church officials said yesterday.

**Manne Siegbahn**

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Swedish physicist Manne Siegbahn, 91, winner of the 1924 Nobel Prize in Physics, died Monday, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said today.

Prof. Siegbahn was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discoveries in X-ray spectroscopy at Uppsala University, where he was a professor.

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**Alfred Naccache**

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Alfred Naccache, 91, the first president of an independent Lebanon, died yesterday.

A Maronite Christian, Mr. Naccache took over the presidency Nov. 24, 1941, two days after Lebanon was declared independent. He served until March 18, 1943, during the period of World War II when Lebanon remained under control of the Free French. The nation achieved actual independence in 1945.

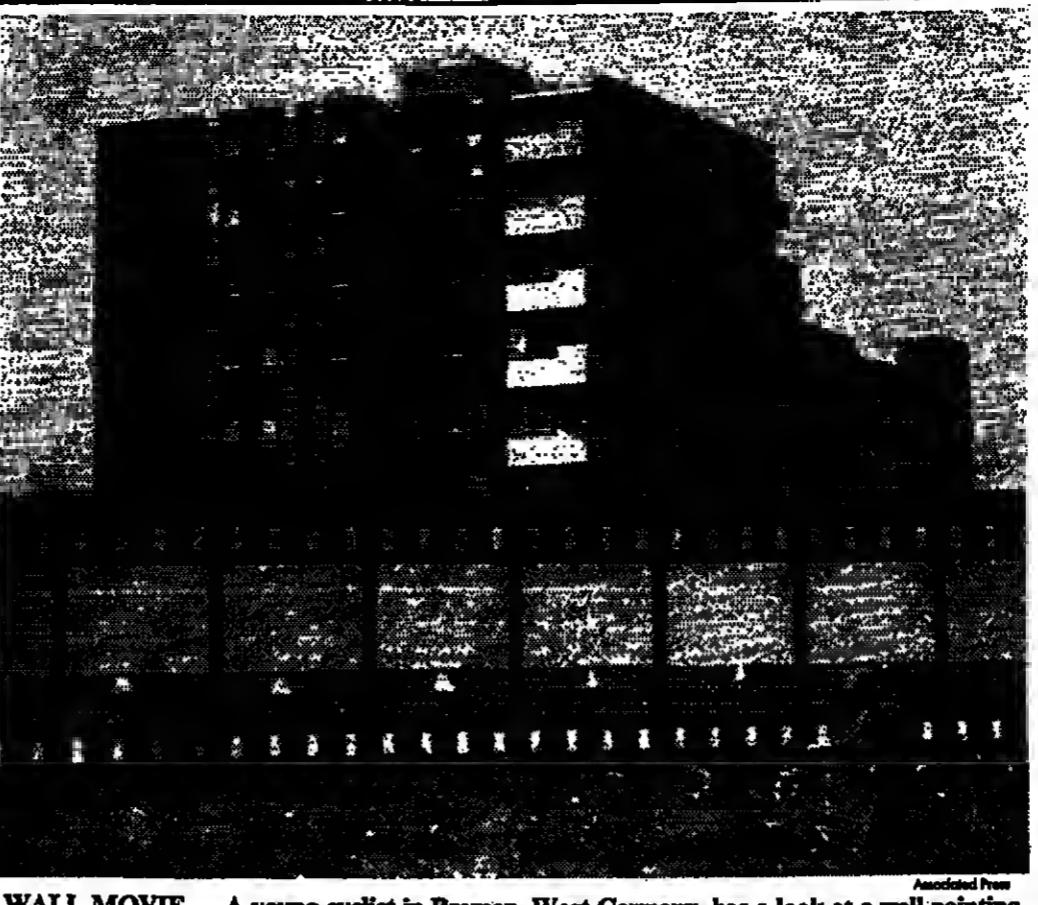
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Associated Press  
WALL MOVIE — A young cyclist in Bremen, West Germany, has a look at a wall painting that stretches for 50 meters (165 feet) across the back of a set of garages in a Bremen development. The painting simulates a sequence of photographs of a sailboat in the rain.

**Deadline Set for Today to Reach Accord****Talks Resume to End U.S. Rail Strike**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI)

— Labor Secretary Ray Marshall announced today the resumption of negotiations to end the strike that has paralyzed most of the nation's rail service, and gave bargainers until noon tomorrow to reach agreement or face certain federal action.

Mr. Marshall noted, however, that union leaders do not appear ready to end national picketing.

"Our economic health is imperiled by a continuation of this strike," he said at a news conference. Two-thirds of the nation's rail traffic is affected by the walkout, he said. He added that layoffs have begun in the automobile industry, and food supplies "will soon begin to rot if the strike is not settled."

"This is why I have given both sides a 24-hour deadline to reach

an agreement," he said. Formal talks between the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. broke off last Thursday, but Mr. Marshall said they had arranged to resume them.

He was unwilling to spell out administration plans in the event of a continued deadlock, but noted that two alternatives would be creation of an emergency board which could lead to a back-to-work order, or special legislation.

The contract dispute over job protection which started July 10 between the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. spread almost nationwide yesterday, involving more than 40 railroad lines serving all parts of the country. Only the Northeast Corridor did not have any labor problems.

Mr. Marshall met yesterday with labor and railroad officials, including the brotherhood's President Fred Kroll, officials of the National Railway Labor Conference and the United Transportation Union.

In Springfield, Ill., Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, worried that the U.S. bountiful grain harvest is threatened by the strike, said that he is seeking a meeting with Mr. Marshall to discuss possible use of the Taft-Hartley 80-day back-to-work order.

"There's no doubt this comes at a very difficult time," said Mr. Bergland, "just as farmers are harvesting the biggest corn crop ever."

A spokesman for the American Association of Railroads said that the strike has stopped 70 percent of the grain movement in the country.

Mr. Marshall said the differences between the brotherhood and the railroad "are not insurmountable. I fully expect both sides . . . to engage in round-the-clock bargaining to meet the deadline of noon on Thursday."

He said if that deadline passes without agreement "both sides can expect with certainty that the administration will take further action."

The rail situation today, while improved from the huge walkout yesterday, was still in a shambles. Where trains were moving — and

they were moving almost normally on the West coast — supervisory personnel were running them. The Norfolk & Western runs trains as far west as Kansas City, Mo.

The vast majority of freight is being held up," a spokesman for the American Association of Railroads said today. "Within two weeks, if the strike continues on this scale, economic losses to the nation would represent 5.8 percent of the Gross National Product" — a multibillion-dollar impact.

The automobile industry noted that production could halve by week's end if shipments do not resume. General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. officials said they already had cut back operations and laid off workers at some facilities where parts shipments had not arrived. A GM spokesman said most of the firm's plants could be shut by the weekend.

It has been suggested," Mr. Blaney added without elaboration, "that the testimony that Oswald and Ferrie were together in Clinton and Jackson, La., in late August and early September of 1963 looking for a job at East Louisiana State Hospital. Some of the witnesses have placed Oswald with two deceased targets of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's controversial investigation of 1967-68: David Ferrie, an airline pilot, and Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman.

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**Including Ruby Phone Calls****Assassination Unit Looks Into Inconclusive Leads**

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Having satisfied itself that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy and that Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the House Assassinations Committee yesterday began concentrating on somewhat more difficult questions.

Now in the final week of its public inquiry into the president's assassination, the committee examined a number of intriguing but inconclusive leads, some old and some new, concerning the Mafia, Cuban exile groups opposed to President Fidel Castro and suspicious characters on the fringe of both who knew either Ruby or Oswald.

Robert Blakey, chief committee counsel, indicated that the answers, if any, will not be forthcoming until the publication of the committee's final report at the end of the year.

Among the gleanings:

• Ruby made a "suspicious"

number of long-distance phone calls in the summer and fall of 1963 to various individuals linked in some way with organized crime, including associates of Mafia leaders Santos Trafficante, Sam Giancana and Carlos Marcello and associates of James Hoffa, the Teamsters Union president, and others in the Teamsters hierarchy.

• Six unidentified witnesses, each corroborating the others,

have told the committee in secret sessions that Oswald was in Clinton and Jackson, La., in late August and early September of 1963 looking for a job at East Louisiana State Hospital. Some of the witnesses have placed Oswald with two deceased targets of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's controversial investigation of 1967-68: David Ferrie, an airline pilot, and Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman.

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# Immigrant Labor Bringing Profound Changes to the Gulf Arab Nations

By J. P. Smith

KUWAIT (UPI) — At 6 a.m. a British truck rolls up to the construction site in a cloud of dust. Out scramble Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenis in checked shirts and a lone Somali.

Down the Gulf, thousands of South Korean laborers have begun their day's work, building roads and stringing sewer piping at Jubail, Saudi Arabia. These scenes are repeated each morning throughout the Arab oil states that line the Gulf.

The employment of foreign workers to supplement the local work force is a well documented phenomenon in Western Europe. In the labor-scarce 1960s, millions

of Yugoslavs, Turks, Greeks and North and West Africans migrated to Switzerland, France and West Germany to fill menial and service jobs, and work on assembly lines in the expanding factories.

This 20th century version of the old skin trade — the export and import of humans — is also having a profound impact on the developing countries that supply the labor. World Bank economists say that Indians and Pakistanis working abroad send more than \$1 billion a year back to the families they leave behind.

Exported labor has, in fact, become the largest single source of hard currency for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's financially strapped economy. The million

Egyptians working in the oil countries send home almost triple the annual revenue Egypt derives from the Suez Canal.

## Export Bonanza

In all, earnings from the Third World labor trade nearly doubled from \$4.4 billion in 1972 to almost \$8 billion in 1975, according to World Bank estimates. Some analysts believe that the developing countries will earn at least \$1 billion from the export of human labor this year.

By comparison, the developing countries earned only \$4 billion last year from the export of copper and \$3 billion from the export of sugar, which are among the largest sources of their income.

For the moment at least, both the Gulf Arab states and the countries sending them their workers seem to feel that they are benefiting from the arrangement. "It has become an important form of cooperation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Third World," says Mohammad Koujou, a senior economist at the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development.

The wave of immigrant labor has swept up the Gulf since 1973. The Gulf states and the multinational corporations operating here contract for foreign labor who they buy miles of pipe, tons of concrete or hundreds of units of prefabricated housing.

## Labor Pipeline

When Iraq's Ministry of Transportation recently took charge of 400 new double-decker British Leyland buses, the government stitched together a companion deal for drivers from Bangladesh.

In Saudi Arabia, Waste Management Inc. of Oak Park, Ill., which has a \$200 million contract to handle Riyadh's trash collection, brought in 2,000 Indian Moslems to work as rubbish collectors.

A contractor in Kuwait explained how the labor pipeline works. A company that wanted to bring in foreign labor would apply to the Kuwaiti government for visas, often in blocks of up to 500.

The company would then contact an agent, perhaps in Pakistan, and tell him it was willing to pay him \$350 a head for workers and supply their plane tickets.

The agent makes money both ways, because he will probably charge the Pakistani workers \$500 apiece. The price varies from country to country. Pakistani workers are willing to pay for jobs because they will earn anywhere from \$10 to \$75 a day on the Gulf, which is far more than they could earn in their own country.

Three Languages

Of all the migrant workers, it is the Koreans who have made the deepest marks on the gulf.

Two years ago, there were fewer than 100 South Koreans in Kuwait.

Today they number more than 10,000. Experts say that perhaps as many as 80,000 Koreans will be working in the Gulf states by the end of the year.

Grocery stores in Riyadh and Jiddah now carry kimchi, the pickled cabbage that is a staple of Korean cooking. At Ras Tanura, the Aramco-operated oil port on the Gulf, the "no smoking" signs are in three languages — Arabic, English and Korean.

A few of the labor-exporting countries have begun to express concern about the long-term implications of exporting workers — particularly skilled labor.

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, met with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today for lunch and talks on increasing trade.

## Kew, Barre Talk Trade

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, met with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today for lunch and talks on increasing trade.

Heat Prostration

While the wages may be good, the life that the migrant workers lead in the Gulf states is by no means an easy one.

In Sharjah, Pakistani workers

building a new shopping mall

in tents next to the work site

that offer little relief from the 115-degree heat. A few blocks from the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel, Indian workers huddle nine to a room in rundown buildings because they cannot afford to live in apartments that rent for \$2,000 a month.

In Riyadh, where elegant skyscrapers and apartment buildings are taking shape, foreign workers live in squalor in cardboard and scrap-lumber shanties. Earlier this year, there were reports of Indian and Pakistani laborers dying of heat prostration at construction sites in the United Arab Emirates.

The labor-exporting countries

are

the

authorities

combat

religious

influences.

The Armenian Apostolic

Church of America has more

than

half

of

the

five

churches

total

U.S.

membership.

The Syrian Church and the Coptic Church of Egypt serve small Christian minorities in the two Arab countries. The Syrian Church of India groups about 1 million Christians, most of them in the state of Kerala.

The Ethiopian revolution in 1974

dealt a severe blow to the Orthodox

Church of Ethiopia by confiscating

its lands

and

stripping

it of its

privileges.

The new Marxist rulers of

Ethiopia are engaged in a continuous

antireligious campaign.

The seat of the Armenian church

is in Soviet Armenia. There, too,

the

authorities

combat

religious

influences.

The role of the pope, or the ques-

tion of church authority, led to the

second major schism in Christi-

anity, between Rome and Constan-

tople, which culminated in 1054.

Although doctrinal differ-

ences were minor, the split over the

leadership between the Roman Catho-

lic Church and the Orthodox

churches of Eastern Europe has

persisted.



## Orientals Agree to Seek Reunification

### Rome and Five Orthodox Churches Join on Doctrine

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Resolving one of the major doctrinal disputes in the history of Christianity, five Oriental Orthodox churches that broke from Rome 15 centuries ago have agreed in principle to seek reunification with the Roman Catholic Church.

The five have a combined membership of 17 million, about 1 million of whom are in the United States.

While serious doctrinal obstacles remain to be resolved, Oriental Orthodox and Roman Catholic theologians meeting in Vienna this week were reported to have settled the doctrinal controversy that led to the first major Christian schism in 451.

A conclave of the world's Christian leaders had been called that year to resolve a dispute over the nature of Christ. It adopted a doctrinal formulation that the five Oriental churches refused to accept.

Since then, the Coptic Orthodox Church of Egypt, the Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church of India have remained a distinctly separate branch of Christianity that views Christ's nature as divine only.

The 451 concile at Chalcedon (the present-day Kadikoy, a district of Istanbul) overwhelmingly adopted the formula of two natures in Christ — the human as well as the divine — united as a conceptual entity.

According to sources reached by

telephone in Rome and Vienna, the settlement of doctrinal disputes and a general agreement to seek reunification are not likely to lead to immediate steps to incorporate the five smaller churches into Christianity's largest organized branch.

The sources said that the key obstacle was the pope's role as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

## Ecumenical Spirit

The tentative agreements reached at Vienna are viewed by theologians as important since they give added impetus to the ecumenical spirit promoted by the late Pope John XXIII.

In addition to "settling an ecu-

## To Prove Pollution Conquered

### U.K. to Restock Thames With Salmon

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Britain plans to restock the Thames River with Atlantic salmon to prove that a century and a half of pollution has ended.

Salmon were once so numerous in the Thames that London apprentices were protected by law from having to eat the fish more than twice a week. Then, in 1810, the flush toilet was invented. The Thames, along with other rivers in the world, became a sewer.

The salmon, a notably selective fish, left the Thames and spawned in cleaner, more remote streams. It has been 150 years since the last unstocked salmon was seen in the Thames.

The Thames Water Authority approved yesterday a seven-year plan to put salmon back in the lower reaches of the river. It will spend about \$300,000 on a gradual restocking. The first 10,000 young fish will be put in next year and 20,000 a year will be added in the following six years.

The government began cleaning

the Thames during the early 1960s. The greatest problem was poorly treated sewage, but industrial poisons had added to the pollution.

The filth had driven out not only the salmon but almost all other fish. Only the eel was left by the early 1960s, and it visited the Thames only sporadically.

Prince Charles, an enthusiastic fisherman, warned yesterday that Britain's water cleanup is far from finished. Many other salmon in the world, became a sewer.

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The newspaper observed the 10th anniversary of Pope Paul's pronouncement on the subject, the encyclical "Humanae Vitae," with a front-page article of praise by Cardinal Luigi Ciapelli.

The cardinal said Pope Paul foresaw that his ban would stir controversy, "but this certainly could not exempt the supreme guardian of Catholic faith and morals from the duty of reaffirming the matrimonial ethics handed down by the Church's constant tradition and teaching."

Pope John Paul, who was then Bishop Alfonso Luciani of Vittorio Veneto, had earlier advised Pope Paul against banning the pill, but he supported the ban after it was issued. He has not mentioned birth control since he was elected pope a month ago.

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## Mr. Carter at the IMF

The impression that President Carter intended to deliver, when he spoke to the International Monetary Fund, was one of firm and clear economic policy. But the impression that most of his audience carried away was rather different. Mr. Carter reiterated, without qualification, the pledges that he gave at the Bonn meeting last July. The United States will hold down its excessively high oil imports, he repeated, and it will bring its inflation under control. But his listeners were left with the thought that, 10 weeks after Bonn, the Carter administration still has not worked out a strategy for doing either of those things. Within the administration, the debate goes on. On the international markets, the dollar drifts down a little.

Board is whether to tighten rates quickly and sharply enough to break it, or to continue to follow along behind it. The Fed, like the White House, does not yet seem to have made up its mind. It is correct to say that a great surge of borrowing is, eventually, self-correcting in the manner of a wave cresting as it comes to shore. But there is nothing in economic theory to suggest that the process is necessarily a benign or gentle one.

The White House has answers, up to a point, on both energy and inflation. The compromise gas bill is now creaking and groaning toward — we hope — final passage. The administration is evidently sticking to its plans for wage and price guidelines. But the gas bill is only a beginning toward the kind of action Mr. Carter promised at Bonn. As for voluntary guidelines they will work only if a very large majority of the country want them to work. Unfortunately, an increasing number of people are beginning to have a vested interest in continuing inflation — the people, for example, who are borrowing money for long terms at high rates, counting on inflation to help them pay it back.

The White House seems not to have come entirely to terms with the rapid swing in opinion that has been accelerating since early in the year. The budget deficit is coming down a great deal faster than anyone would have thought likely last January. Interest rates are going up. But the administration has not had much to do with either of those developments.

It is chiefly Congress that is pulling down the deficit. As for the interest rates, they do not seem — so far as an outsider can tell — the result of any calculated policy at all. Instead, they are the consequence of a scramble by borrowers for credit. People are, in effect, bidding against each other for the limited money available for loans. The phenomenon illustrates the circular nature of the present inflation.

After five years of high inflation, a great many people apparently expect it to continue indefinitely. As a result, instead of saving, they are borrowing heavily to buy things — houses, for instance — the value of which, they expect will keep rising. Meanwhile, they can pay off their debts in depreciating dollars and deduct the interest payments from their income taxes. That kind of extensive gambling on inflation is hardly a healthy trend. The question for the Federal Reserve

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Whitewash for 'White Snow'?

"Koreagate" is the story of how South Korea constructed a perpetual motion money machine in Washington in the '60s. It began with extensive U.S. food aid to Korea. The Koreans, in accepting this aid, would deal only with U.S. rice merchants who paid commissions to a chosen agent, Tongsun Park. He, in turn, would strive to induce Congress to vote more food aid by using the funds to entertain — or otherwise reward — a number of representatives. Some workings of this money machine are being explored as the House Ethics Committee considers disciplinary action in a current round of public hearings. The more interesting questions, however, concern what the same committee is now thinking about privately.

\* \* \*

The fact is that Tongsun Park was not the only Korean trying to win favorable action in Congress, and perhaps not even the most important one. Another was Kim Dong Jo, the former South Korean ambassador to Washington. Park may have given lavish parties and made numerous campaign contributions. Ambassador Kim is said, meanwhile, to have distributed envelopes stuffed with hundred-dollar bills, as a further part of "Operation White Snow."

The Ethics Committee has recognized that its investigation of White Snow would look like a whitewash without testimony from Ambassador Kim. Hence the committee per-

sisted in seeking it, despite South Korea's claims of diplomatic immunity. Early in August, an uncertain compromise was achieved. If the committee would limit itself to a list of written questions, Ambassador Kim would provide candid answers about, presumably, how much he paid whom. Seven weeks have now passed. The list of questions was sent. Has he responded at all? If so, was he, in fact, candid? There has been not one public word.

It is now reported informally that he has finally sent answers — but that they are empty. The Ethics Committee must, surely, be tempted to leave it at that. Congress could try to compel better answers, by threatening now to reduce military aid to South Korea. But some would regard that as waving a sledgehammer at a fly. Reducing military aid to so pivotal a country as South Korea could risk U.S. security interests as much as South Korea's.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless, we urgently hope the committee doggedly demands better from the ambassador. The issue here is not merely the reputation of a few former congressmen but the integrity of the entire U.S. Congress. Bad enough that the South Koreans set out, contemptuously, to buy its members' honor. How much worse now to let them mock the investigation that could restore it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### European Monetary System

The Franco-German scheme is not ideal. The commitment it apparently envisages to a fixed relationship between each of the participating currencies would be dangerously vulnerable to speculation. A looser obligation to defend the relationship between each currency and the average of the others would be more likely to endure. But the first essential is a genuine commitment by the British government to take part, and to welcome the disciplines that this will impose upon us. Of course, it will involve a substantial extra surrender of national sovereignty. To stand aside would be universally interpreted — and rightly interpreted — as reflecting an absence

of the will to halt inflation and reverse our long decline.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

\* \* \*

It would be a mistake for Britain to feel that because the French were intending to enter a new monetary scheme for Europe, questions of prestige required us to join as well. For the scheme which seems to be emerging is the least promising road to follow if the purpose is to build a genuine economic and monetary union in Europe. Instead of creating currency stability it risks creating instability by inspiring speculative attacks on currencies in trouble.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 28, 1903

MALONE, N.Y. — Due to the murder of a neighboring landowner last week, William Rockefeller intends to leave his estate in the Adirondack woods and return to New York very soon, even though members of the household have traditionally remained quite late in the season. October being an ideal month in the mountains. The murder has stirred up all the old racism against the owners of great private parks in this section, and Mr. Rockefeller felt compelled to hire 50 armed guards in light of certain unpleasant threats.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 28, 1928

JERUSALEM — On Yom Kippur, a detachment of mounted police charged the Jews praying at the Wailing Wall, beating and dragging many of the worshippers, in order to remove the ritual screen separating the men from the women. The acting British High Commissioner said the leader of the Supreme Moslem Council and the leader of the Arab extremists, Amin Hussein, former governor of Jerusalem, was to blame. On the eve of Yom Kippur, the Arabs complained that the screen should be repositioned and the governor responded immediately and without warning.



## The U.S. Mood Changes

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON** — This city changes its moods almost as fast as it changes its clothes. A few short weeks ago, nothing seemed to be working around here — you couldn't see the Potomac here for the fog and heat; everything was stuck in Congress, and Jimmy Carter was falling faster than the dollar.

Now there is suddenly a sense of movement. The air has cleared, the energy, tax and civil service reform bills have begun to make some progress on Capitol Hill, the Washington Redskins have won four straight pro football games, and President Carter has picked up 14 or 15 points in the popularity polls.

### Eroding

Psychologically, it is an important difference. Carter's approval rating dropped from 67 percent to 39 percent within a year, and the notion was getting around that he couldn't handle the job and would probably be a one-term president.

This was clearly eroding his capacity to govern. If he couldn't get his major bills through a Congress dominated by large Democratic majorities and was challenged by these same majorities on the conduct of foreign and defense policy, how could he lead the nation at home and abroad?

His success at the Camp David Middle East conference — or at least his avoidance of failure — turned this around, but maybe this is a good time to recall Murphy's Second Law of Politics, namely, that nothing in Washington is ever quite as good or as bad as the popular opinion of the moment.

And it makes you wonder about people. For if one diplomatic accomplishment can produce such a switch within a single week, he is likely to go up and down like a yo-yo in the second half of his term.

### Tactics

Actually, the polls have not been an accurate measure of Carter's performance since the election of 1976. They had him way up in the first six months when he was actually stumbling around on the economy and on foreign affairs, and then they had him way down when he began to get his balance. In short, the polls told us that the people thought of him at different points along the way, but opinion is not fact, and as Harry Truman demonstrated long ago, the people are as flighty as swallows.

Carter's tactics at Camp David were not particularly new but mainly a continuation of the arguments he was making during the

year when his popularity rating was collapsing.

He decided over a year ago that a Geneva conference on the Middle East, with the Russians and all the coexisting Arab factions lined up against the Israelis would be a spectacular disaster, and he moved them to get the Egyptian and Israeli leaders into direct negotiations.

He had some clumsy moves and verbal blunders along the way, but forced the issue to the summit at precisely the right moment and at least managed to avoid the drift toward an open break between Carter and Begin.

This is only the beginning, however, of a long and painful process which is subject to all kinds of accidents and even sabotage. So the optimism of the moment could be as excessive as the pessimism of the past, with Carter being blamed for the defeats as he is being praised for the Camp David "triumphs."

### Small Groups

Also, Camp David confirmed something that has been noted here about Carter ever since he came to Washington. This is that he is much more persuasive and effective in small groups and in private negotiations than he is in large public meetings, and lately he has been intervening more often with influential members of the Congress in the hope of salvaging his energy and tax bills, and building support for a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, which is still in serious trouble.

What is it that produces these wild swings of public opinion in this country? It is, I think, a popular tendency to exaggerate the power of the president, and minimize or ignore the power of the Congress and the private vested interests.

This is encouraged by a press and television that focus on personalities rather than on issues and on victories and defeats, as if politics were a game instead of a highly complicated process of compromise.

### Serious Test

President Carter is also partly to blame for his erratic standings by alienating the voters to expect more than he had the power to deliver. But he is gradually adapting his rhetoric to the realities, and at mid-term has a chance now since Camp David to get a more attentive audience in the Congress and in the nation.

The first serious test of his comeback will come in the congressional elections in November. A few weeks ago, many candidates re-

bundles and hundreds of plants (as medicinal herbs are called) describe their attributes, alone, in combinations, the dosage, etc. And they also had to identify just as many plants that were valueless or dangerous.

They always knew that the medical doctors considered them lowly, yet it came as a severe blow during the Occupation when they were almost immediately declared illegal and their licenses revoked. The school of herboristerie was closed. (How they managed during those years, is another tale.)

When the war was over, and after some years of court cases and litigation, their licenses were at last revaluated. There was also talk of reopening the *faculté* but it never materialized. Existing bonefide herboristers were allowed to practice again, but no new ones were taught. Thus, in time, they were

doomed to disappear. (Pre-packed herbal preparations are fast-selling items sold in pharmacies, but they are processed by laboratories.)

I always check the new telephone book of professions when it comes out. The pages of *Herboristes* are now reduced to about a column.

MARTHA PALMER, Paris.

### Good News

It is good news that Congress is considering the extension of Medicare benefits to elderly Americans residing outside the United States. A prolonged illness or major surgery could very well prove a financial disaster to some of us. Could not we write to our representatives to urge them to expedite the necessary legislation.

H.D. HADDEN, Champeix, France.

## Oil to Rhodesia: Time for Answers

By Jonathan Power

**L**ONDON — A cover-up? Did senior British civil servants and politicians connive with the oil companies to supply oil to Rhodesia despite the explicit mandate of their own legislation and successive UN Security Council resolutions?

The publication last week of the government-commissioned Bingham report, together with the leaking of a number of letters written by civil servants and politicians, helped throw interesting new light on some of the murkier recesses of what has gone on since Ian Smith unilaterally declared his independence from Britain in November, 1965.

Most revealing of all is a letter written in September, 1976 to the UN Sanctions Committee, approved by none less than Michael Palliser, head of the British Foreign Office. It said that the government had "accepted the assurances by Shell and BP that neither they nor any company in which they have an interest have engaged either directly or with others in supplying crude oil or oil products to Rhodesia. This is the same position as that established in 1968 when Her Majesty's government investigated similar charges at the highest level with the same companies." This letter was written after the chairman of Shell, Frank McFadzean, had assured Palliser in June, 1976 that the agreement between the oil companies and the government worked out in early 1968 still was valid basis for their continuing understanding.

### Snapping

The 1968 accord had been made when the oil companies went to the British government to confess that in spite of sanctions' legislation, they had discovered that British oil had been going to Rhodesia via Mozambique. Both sides agreed this had to be ended and decided to substitute a swap arrangement that would avoid London registered companies being directly involved.

The French oil company, Total, would do the direct supplying and Shell and BP would compensate Total by delivering matching amounts to Total clients in South Africa.

According to the Bingham report, however, the swap arrangement probably ended in late 1971. The British oil companies, although apparently with their head offices in London kept ignorant, resumed the direct supply of oil through Mozambique.

In 1974, senior members, although not board members, of the oil companies found out about these arrangements and "ordered" their demise. But their checks to see if their suggestions had been acted on were half-hearted and ineffectual. The oil continued to flow.

At this point the unanswered questions for the most part not put

by the Bingham report, fall fast and furious.

• How was it that one of these senior members, John Francis, Shell's coordinator for South Africa, could have drafted McFadzean's 1976 letter to the Foreign Office and not fully inform McFadzean of what he had discovered?

• Was there an unwritten rule in the oil companies not to let superior officers know more than they absolutely had to?

• How could the Foreign Office write its letter to the UN saying that the oil companies had not "engaged either directly or with others" in supplying oil to Rhodesia? The phrase "with others" exactly covers the swap agreement.

• How could Mr. Callaghan, the present prime minister, write to President Kaunda of Zambia last year and claim that he "tightened up" oil sanctions between 1974 and 1976? This was in the period when the oil companies had resumed direct supply of oil to Rhodesia via Mozambique. A supplementary to this question: What were the British intelligence services reporting to Mr. Callaghan at the time?

• Was it that present senior officials of the oil companies like Alan Gregory and Dennis Greenhill of BP, who used to be high civil servants (the latter being McFadzean's immediate predecessor) did not ask the questions they should have done when they were deeply involved in the government's Rhodesia policy, supposedly monitoring sanctions-busting in the critical years of the late 1960s and early 1970s?

• Why does Harold Wilson, who was prime minister in 1968, claim against all the evidence that he knew nothing about the swap arrangement: that the responsible cabinet minister, George Thomson, did not inform him fully?

• The really big question is: Why did the British government agree to the swap in the first place? Why take South Africa and the oil companies off the hook by agreeing to turn a blind eye to an arrangement to supply most of Rhodesia's oil through Mozambique when it could have gone through South Africa legally, although at greater cost and effort to Rhodesia and South Africa? Why run the risk of being accused of breaking British law, namely the 1965 and 1968 sanctions orders? The latter expressly forbids "any act calculated to promote the supply" of goods to Rhodesia.

**Credibility**  
One thing is clear. Over the last 12 years there has been a lot of duplicity and a good number of lies. Are the lies still continuing? If so, who is being protected? And why? The unanswered questions pile up. The credibility of the West's image in Africa is at stake. It is time for a few answers.

**On Litigating Social Policy**  
By George F. Will

**American Cancer Society.** But the important dimension is that the attitudes exemplified in the cases Trippett cites, and in Bell's case, have political analogues.

The "I'm entitled" spirit expresses what Trippett calls "the utopian dream of a world that is free, if not of risks, then of all individual responsibility for those taken and lost." And if you seek the principal cause for inflation, note the many manifestations of the "I'm entitled" spirit in entitlement programs, and others, in the federal budget.

Even if you believe, as I do, that the tobacco industry is one the world would be well rid of, Bell's suit should be alarming. If the nation believes that society would be served by seriously discouraging smoking, there is much that representative institutions can do.

But Bell's suit is another attempt to make social policy by litigation rather than legislation. And this particular evasion of democratic due process diminishes society's already attenuated belief in individual responsibility.

*The International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The *International Herald Tribune* cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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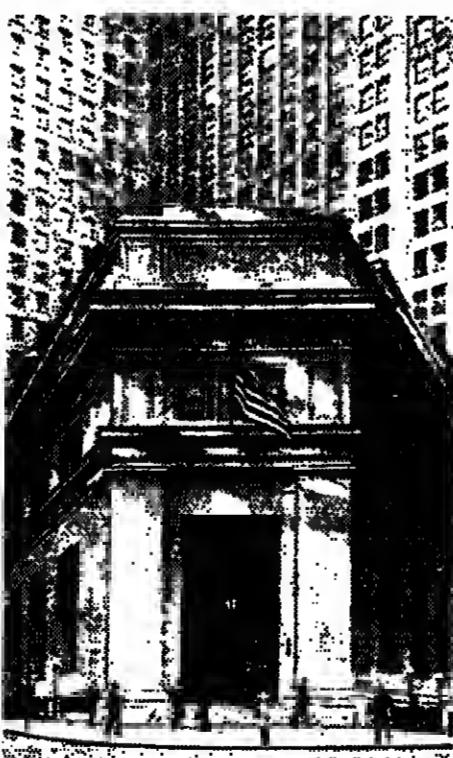
At Morgan's New York headquarters international banking officers are briefed on a new computer system that gives overseas clients daily reports of account activity. Clockwise from left: Stephen Kirmse, Amsterdam; Arthur Rogers, London; Jean-Pierre Drisbons, Paris; Philippe Coppe, Brussels; Eric Bourdais, New York.

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**The Morgan Bank**

**Fashion Notes****Carne Uses Movie Locales As Backdrop for Clothes**

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 27 (IHT) — Director Marcel Carne, in a recent assignment for French Vogue, had the idea of using the locales of some of his most famous films as background for fashion pictures. Thus, Yves Saint Laurent's clothes are photographed in the Canal Saint Martin's decor of "Hotel du Nord." Dior's dresses fit into the context of "Les Portes de la Nuit," (as do Cardin's brides), while Gres' gowns are shot with a "Quai des Brumes" ambience.

The pictures, to be seen in the current issue of Vogue, are also the high point of a film made by the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture which, since 1969, has been putting out films based on either couture or ready-to-wear collections. The films are then distributed all over the world through French embassies.

"This last one," the chambre's spokeswoman, Denise Dubois, said, "is probably our best. First, we had Carne whose films I and most everybody love, then we were lucky in that it was a good, striking couture season."

The 26-minute film, produced by Pether, was directed by Janique Landouar, a young cineaste who had never seen a fashion show in her life. Coming with a fresh eye, she did a good job at showing off both fashion and Paris, while Miss Dubois did the clothes and accessories selection.

\* \* \*

"The Cour Clemenceau is getting to be another Faubourg Saint Honore," said a pleased Micheline Chabon-Delmas, wife of Bordeaux's mayor and president of the French National Assembly, as she inaugurated the new Tan Giudicelli boutique last week in Bordeaux's prettiest, 18-century avenues.

Tactfully, however, Mrs. Chabon-Delmas was wearing a crisp beige suit, which, she said, came from "my little dressmaker."

Bordeaux is getting to be quite a



Jacques Bouan

French film director Marcel Carne positions models for Cardin's brides for pictures to be published in French Vogue.

fashion center with Cardin, (who, as usual, was the first to go down there some 10 years ago), Saint Laurent, Lapidus and Celine branches on one of Bordeaux's prettiest, 18-century avenues.

As in the Paris boutique the Giudicelli T-13 (or ready-to-wear, as opposed to his couture, which is a different operation) locale is a model in the genre. Located in what used to be the stables of a 17th-century building, it has been restored to its former stone-and-vaulted splendor. Rattan rugs, bamboo shelves, old-fashioned cell-

ing fans plus green plants, set in huge Chinese jars (used by Chinese restaurants to ship their 100-year-old eggs) give it a serenely elegant look.

Giudicelli's backers, Peter Blumschy and Didier Prinat-Schlumberger, flew down with the designer for the occasion. The reason their boutiques are so carefully designed, Mr. Blumschy said, is that "they belong to us, lock, stock and barrel. Besides Paris and Bordeaux, we plan to open in New York and Cannes soon. We've been offered 15 boutiques in the United States

on a franchise basis, but we refused because we would have lost control of our operation."

Whichever way they choose to run their business, Blumschy and Schlumberger have no serious problem, as the Vietnamese-born, but totally Parisian Giudicelli, now at the top of his form, is a full-fledged pro as well as one of the creative names in the fashion business.

\* \* \*

Some of the best fur bargains are to be found at Sale Dronot, where auctioneers Loumire and Poulin have been conducting fur sales. They netted 1.5 million francs in three months, "which is probably more than the turnover of a prosperous furrier," said Philip Davies, who started the sales.

The furs come from wealthy and pampered clients of the most important Paris fur and couture houses, many of whom are selling because they do not like to wear the same coat over and over again.

The next sale, scheduled for Oct. 14 at 3 p.m., offers several potential bargains, including a black Dior mink that might go for 10,000 francs, a Chombert black mink for a man, which could go for 8,000 francs, and a brand new gray fox coat that has never been worn—it was bought as a surprise by a man whose wife turned out to be a dedicated ecologist.

\* \* \*

Portbault, known for its bed and

bath linens, is now adding a lingerie department to follow up its recently opened children's section.

Christiane Hostein, who has a design and decoration career behind her, is in charge of both, under the supervision of owner Madame Portbault. Cleverly, she has taken the same famous house prints (hearts, clubs, mounting glories and colorful fruits and vegetables) and used them for lightweight, young and pretty cotton voile nightgowns and negligees.

Given the name of the house (Portbault is now equipping private jets) and the quality of the lingerie, prices are high but not staggering (650 francs for a nightgown and 1,250 francs for a negligee).

\* \* \*

The colorful and brilliantly tacky disco fashions are now generating disco accessories. Besides spike belts, satin vests and pants held by sequined suspenders, one of the newest gadgets is the disco bag. Worn gondolier-style (to allow the dancer to gyrate in both safety and comfort), they are usually quilted satin purses. Gucci has come up recently with its own leather sample, while Mrs. Jean-Pierre (Sabine) Cassel (wife of the French movie actor) is coming up with her own pop version—sequin-studded, satin purses shaped as mouth, lips, hands or just about anything, including television sets.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

## FINANCE

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Page 9

## U.S. Aides Cautious On Welcoming EMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The proposed European Monetary System (EMS) for creating a wider zone of stability among currencies is getting a wary welcome from the United States, according to comments by Washington officials during the joint meetings of the IMF and the World Bank.

At the same time, European proponents are at pains to reassure the United States and the rest of the world that EMS is a positive concept that is not anti-dollar, anti-growth or anti-IMF, as sometimes had been feared.

President Carter epitomized the U.S. attitude in his address at the joint session earlier this week. "I trust that our European friends will fashion the proposed European monetary arrangement in a way that will also strengthen the international monetary system and that will facilitate growth and trade and investment and also, quite importantly, the continued central role of the IMF."

## Dollar Ends Mixed on Trade Data

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished mixed today after a strong but brief surge following better-than-expected U.S. trade figures.

Initially, the dollar moved up strongly on the news that the U.S. trade deficit had been cut in half from the previous month, analysts said. But it quickly backtracked to finish mixed to lower on the day.

After rising to as high as 1.9500 Deutsche marks, the dollar retreated to 1.9378 DM, for a loss of 1.12 pfennig. It peaked at 1.5000 Swiss francs and finished at 1.4915, up 40 points from late yesterday.

The dollar lost 75 points against the French franc at 4.3650 but gained 15 points against the yen at 189.23. It lost ground against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

Sterling edged up 18 points at \$1.9273 despite unison unrest concerning the government's 5-percent wage proposals. The Canadian dollar was steady at \$3.01 U.S. cents versus 84.97.

The price of gold eased to \$214.873 an ounce from \$217.75 late yesterday. The dollar's performance and profit-taking coupled to push down the price of bullion, dealers said.

## Change in World Bank Lending Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Nineteen Latin American countries and the Philippines yesterday called for changes in World Bank lending practices to ease the exchange rate risks that borrowers have to assume.

Valentin Arismendi, Uruguay's minister of the economy and finance, serving as the spokesman for Latin America and the Philippines to the joint session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, said continuing changes in the dollar in foreign exchange markets have put an additional burden on countries borrowing from the World Bank.

He said that the bank requirement that borrowing countries carry the exchange risks on loans has had the result of nearly doubling the nominal interest rates specified in the loan agreements, in many instances in Latin America.

He said Latin America and the Philippines also want the bank to expand its authorization of new loans at an annual rate of 8 percent in real terms, rather than the 5-percent increases previously advocated by the United States and other countries.

In other developments, Pakistan's finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, charged industrial nations with failing to help poorer nations develop their economies. Also, a finance ministry official from Thailand, Chanchai Leetavorn, called on industrial nations to help by bringing down their protectionist trade barriers and urged the World Bank to tailor its lending operations to fit the needs of the developing countries.

Top officials of New Zealand and Australia say their countries feel frustrated by protectionist trade policies in other countries and favor an easing of such barriers in world commerce.

Many details of EMS have yet to be worked out prior to its scheduled introduction in the last third of the year. Despite this — or perhaps because the system involves so many unknowns — many fears, some of them contradictory, have been expressed about EMS by politicians, bankers and international bureaucrats.

Regarding the dollar, EMS might cause the Deutsche mark, weighed down by weaker European currencies, to fall against the U.S. dollar. This effect, it is feared, might give the Germans and other Europeans a competitive advantage vis-a-vis the Americans in the world trade.

On the other hand, some experts fear that EMS might encourage European central banks to diversify their reserve assets away from dollars because European currencies are to be used as a primary intervention tool within EMS.

Beyond these specific concerns, there is a feeling that EMS represents an expression of European impatience with U.S. lack of progress in bringing stability to the dollar.

A second set of worries concerns the possible deflationary effects of tying many European currencies to the mark, a fund that is kept very buoyant by what some critics of German economic policy see as an exaggerated fear of inflation.

Finally, observers worry that EMS might diminish the importance of the IMF because EMS will ultimately require the establishment of a large European Monetary Fund to provide credits to member countries.

It also is speculated that EMS might run counter to the amended articles of the IMF that prevent members from manipulating exchange rates in order to prevent effective balance of payments adjustments or in order to gain a competitive advantage; here, critics reason that some degree of "manipulation" would be required to keep all EMS currencies, and perhaps some others, in line within EMS.

Morgan Guaranty Trust addressed one of the technical aspects of the hypothetical EMS-dollar relationship in its publication "World Financial Markets," which was distributed at the Washington meeting. It discounted suggestions of some observers that EMS might lead to significant new diversification of official central bank reserves out of dollars.

It said major new diversification "away from the dollar into European reserve assets would be destabilizing, tend to weaken the dollar and strengthen European currencies and thereby adversely affect the balances of payments of European countries."

## Economic News Analysis McNamara's Annual Challenge

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Once a year, for the past many years, World Bank president Robert McNamara has delivered an emotional appeal to the annual joint meetings of his organization and the International Monetary Fund to do something about the plight of the world's poor and destitute.

The products they cite — manufactured wood items, leather garments and accessories, metal products and a whole range of sophisticated electronics, including integrated circuits and medical electronics — will come mostly from a group of "advanced" developing countries. These include India, Hong Kong, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

As Mr. McNamara suggested in his speech to the annual meeting, if the rich nations attempt to choke off this natural trend, they will be doing a disservice to themselves.

In 1975, the rich nations bought \$26 billion in manufactured items from the developing countries and exported about five times that amount — \$123 billion. And that market in the poor nations was full 30 percent of the rich nations' total exports.

### Hold Down Inflation

Even more significant is the fact — often challenged by protectionists — that imports help to hold down inflationary pressures. As Mr. McNamara pointed out, while wholesale prices in the United States rose by 66 percent from 1970 to 1976, clothing prices (which had to stay competitive with imports) rose by only 26 percent.

A final point important to bear in mind is that domestic manufacturers — whatever their problems — have a convenient political whipping boy in imports. But a West German study he cited shows that from 1962-1975, for every German factory worker who lost his job because of imports, 48 were displaced by technological improvements. The auto really did displace the horse and buggy.

The key to the whole problem is that with very few exceptions, it has been an easier political response for governments to try to keep inefficient industries alive than to try to phase them out with assistance programs.

Mr. McNamara's message is that a more liberal import policy will help both the developed and the developing nations. It was a gutsy speech, coming at a time when slow growth and high unemployment foster the protectionist sentiment that grows in Parliaments, Congresses and Diets everywhere.

### A Long Wait to Reverse Trade Trends

## U.S. Export Plan's Impact Held Distant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — President Carter unveiled his new export-promotion policy, but it probably will be a long time before it has much impact on the massive U.S. trade deficit.

Herbert Markley, vice chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, said in a statement supporting the policy, "the decline in U.S. export competitiveness has been under way for several years and therefore it will take a major effort sustained for a decade or more to reverse the adverse trade trends."

The administration's policy hardly could be described as a "major effort," however, at least in

terms of government spending. The largest single dollar item is a request to Congress for a \$500 million increase in the Export-Import Bank's loan authorization to \$4.1 billion for fiscal 1980, which does not begin until October 1979.

The Small Business Administration also will earmark "up to \$100 million" of its current authorization for loan guarantees to provide "seed money" for companies' entry into export markets, the president's policy says. And the State and Commerce departments will share an extra \$20 million to bolster their export-development programs.

U.S. officials responsible for the policy argue, however, that large sums of money are not what is needed to overcome a prime obstacle to higher exports. U.S. companies have not sought overseas markets for their goods mainly because there was sufficient demand in the U.S. market, the biggest in the world. But U.S. officials argue that American companies' reluctance to export also stems from a number of other factors, including an ignorance of export marketing techniques.

"Many people don't know how to export," Mr. Carter said. "They don't know how to package goods for sale overseas, how to get their products to transportation centers... How to do the paper work, how to locate foreign buyers."

Educating them probably will be a slow process. In the short term, many economists expect the U.S. international payments deficit to narrow, but most look for the sagging dollar and faster relative economic growth in other countries to account for the change.

Argentina Sale Approved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The State Department has decided to let Allis-Chalmers proceed with plans to sell Argentina \$270 million of hydroelectric turbines. Permission had been withheld.

**Libor Rises to 10%**

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Interbank Eurodollar interest rates rose this morning to double-digit figures for the first time since January 1975. The key six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor) rose to 10 percent, the highest level since Jan. 3, 1975. Yesterday, the six-month Libor was 9.94 percent.

**U.S. Officials See Strong Response to U.S. Offer**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese reaction to the stepped-up U.S. export drive in President Carter's announcement yesterday of a national export program is polite skepticism, as most of the businesses in the trade mission represent relatively unknown companies.

"Few of the companies have products that will arouse a strong response here," the Nihon Keizai financial daily said. "The United States may be dreadfully disappointed in the results of this mission."

U.S. officials here said that it was unlikely that the visitors, who will split up into groups selling auto parts, food-processing and

### 'A Fundamental Development'

## U.S. Cuts Trade Gap in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (IHT)

— The U.S. trade deficit fell to \$1.62 billion in August, an encouraging sign for the nation's economic outlook, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit followed a \$2.99-billion trade gap in July and was the second smallest of the year after June.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the trade picture has become "decidedly more favorable" since the spring. "The broad distribution of export growth shows that this is a fundamental development and not due to special factors," she added.

Exports increased in August by 5.7 percent to a record \$12.47 billion, with the biggest gains in food and airplanes, while imports dropped by 4.7 percent to \$14.09 billion.

Despite the overall trade improvement, it appeared likely that the trade deficit for the year will surpass the \$26.5-billion record in 1977. So far this year, the United States has purchased \$20.98 billion more than it has sold abroad. The deficit has been larger than the August figure in every month except July, when it was \$1.6 billion.

On the basis used by most U.S. trading partners, which includes the cost of shipping and insuring imports, the August deficit measured \$2.56 billion compared with a \$3.96-billion deficit in July.

The August 1977 deficit on that basis was \$3.21 billion.

The decline in imports came despite a seasonally adjusted increase in the value of petroleum imports of \$195.9 million to \$3.5 billion.

The average value of a barrel of imported crude oil rose to \$13.41 in August from \$13.40 in July and \$13.39 a year earlier.

Elsewhere in the import side, shipments of iron and steel, which had risen \$174.4 million in July, fell \$57.8 million in August.

Imports of automobiles from countries other than Canada fell \$154.6 million while imports of engines and motor-vehicle parts fell \$92.7 million.

Imports of television sets fell \$20.6 million and those of food and live animals fell \$194.4 million. Imports of non-monetary gold rose \$37.2 million to \$67.1 million.

On the export side, shipments of

food and live animals rose \$127.1 million, with wheat shipments rising \$75.2 million and rice shipments up \$28.5 million.

Soybean exports rose \$142.2 million. Exports of machinery and

transportation equipment rose \$159 million with airplane shipments accounting for \$104.4 million of the increase.

Exports of non-monetary gold fell \$1.2 million to \$30.5 million.

## Sharp Late Selloff Pushes Big Board Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Reuters)

— A sharp late selloff drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower today in moderate trading after a rise in the prime rate spread through the banking industry.

Three major banks, Chase Manhattan, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover, raised their prime rates to 12% following the move by smaller banks on Monday.

Analysts said the stage for the sell-off was set earlier when the market proved unable to sustain yesterday's technical rally, even with the help of a narrowed August trade deficit.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.97 points to 860.19 and advanced led advances 945 to 531.

General Dynamics lost 2 1/2 to 81 1/2. It is tendering for 834,179 shares of American Telecommunications common at \$23.50 each.

American Telecom tacked on 1/2 to 22 1/2 in over-the-counter trading.

Carrier Corp., in second place, gained 1/2 to 28 1/2.

IBM dropped 5 1/2 to 27 1/2.

Teletronics fell 1/2 to 93 1/2. Smithkline 1 1/2 to 88 1/2. Honeywell 1 1/2 to 64 1/2. Merrill Lynch 1 1/2 to 71 1/2. Tandy rose 1/2 to 27 1/2 and Burroughs 1 1/2 to 76 1/2.

Ramada Inns led the actives, sliding 1/2 to 13 1/2. It agreed in principle to buy an Atlantic City hotel for a casino.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.97 points to 860.19, down 1/2 to 860.19.

On the basis used by most U.S. trading partners, which includes the cost of shipping and insuring imports, the August deficit measured \$2.56 billion compared with a \$3.96-billion deficit in July.

The August 1977 deficit on that basis was \$3.21 billion.

The decline in imports came despite pressure from defense contractors and the Pentagon, the department still is refusing to clear about 200 requests to sell more than \$100 million of arms and military spare parts to Argentina as a protest against alleged human rights violations there.

Imports of automobiles from countries other than Canada fell \$154.6 million while imports of engines and motor-vehicle parts fell \$92.7 million.

Imports of television sets fell \$20.6 million and those of food and live animals fell \$194.4 million. Imports of non-monetary gold rose \$37.2 million to \$67.1 million.

On the export side, shipments of

automobiles from the United States to the rest of the world increased 15.4 percent to \$1.56 billion in August.

The rate of fed funds, overnight reserves banks lend one another, closed yesterday at 8 15/16, rose as high as 9 1/4 percent during the morning and were trading at 9 1/4 percent when the Treasury move was announced.

The Fed said its 50-cent deposit of \$1.56 billion in the country, in what dealers said was an effort to supply additional reserves to the banking network which has been in an unusually tight position.

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The number of factors collided yesterday to put the funds rate out of control, analysts said, including a large buildup in the U.S. Treasury's funds in accounts with the Fed. Those balances build up as the Treasury transfers funds out of its commercial bank accounts thus reducing reserves in the marketplace.

Now, however, the precise funds rate target the Fed has in mind has become uncertain. A majority of analysts believe the target is still 8%, but another group holds that it is 8 1/4 percent. A few others say it might even be higher.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Congress shelved for this session a bill expanding bank reserve requirements but is pushing ahead with one broadening regulatory control over banks and limiting the activities of bank "insiders."

The auto parts group within the mission is visibly the strongest, as it has representatives of General Motors, Motorola and Rockwell International. But these businesses face an uphill struggle in Japan. Auto parts suppliers are closely tied to parent companies, such as Toyota and Nissan, by loans or shareholdings, and they operate on very tight delivery schedules, supplying parts for same-day installation on assembly lines.

## **NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 27**

12 Month Stock High	Stock Low	Div. In 5 Yrd.	P/E 100s	Chgs			12 Month Stock High	Stock Low	Div. In 8 Yrd.	P/E 100s	Chgs			12 Month Stock High	Stock Low	Div. In 5 Yrd.	P/E 100s	Chgs										
				Sis.	High	Low	Quot.	Close			Sis.	High	Low	Quot.	Close			Sis.	High	Low	Quot.	Close						
39%	28% ACF	210	9	53	36	35%	35%	-3%	29	17	BrushW	1.20	4.0	7	63	25%	24%	25%	+1	37	22½ Deere	1.40	4.1	8	463	3514	34%	34%
21%	15% AMF	124	6.0	9	1075	2112	204	20%	22%	146 Bucyrus	.88	5.0	7	121	104	174	174	-3%	44½ DelMon	1.70	19.0	60	44	4312	43%	43%		
15%	34% AMF	11	0.17	17	00	13%	124	12%	646 BudCo	ct.80	9.6	2	64	614	614	614	-	14½ DfmP	1.90	9.4	7	117	13%	13%	13%			
4%	32% ARA	1.64	3.20	10	43	42%	42%	-	376 BuffCo	1.60c	5.6	7	20	26%	26%	26%	+ 1%	14½ DellaAir	.80	16.7	7	421	504	48%	48%			
2%	19% ASA	1	1.3	275	29	274	264	+ 3%	95% Bulova	.80	6.5	7	9	132	134	134	+ 1%	13 Deltac	3.0	27	21	85	85	85%	85%			
14%	74% AT&T	.48	3.7	5	74	124	124	-	15 10% Bundy	.80	6.5	7	9	132	134	134	+ 1%	13 Deltaco	.50	25	19	13	12%	12%	12%			
40	29 Abbott	.84	24.16	1100	300	34%	34%	-	16 19% Bunker	.77e	2.2	0	7	76	174	17	-	26½ DenMf	1.32	44.0	6	35	34%	34%	34%			
23%	11 Ametec	.47	4.8	14	214	213	216	+ 1%	17 19% Bunker	.77e	2.2	0	7	76	174	17	-	26 DenMys	.26	26.11	22	31	31	31	-			
23%	24 AdmDg	.04	.0	7	63	54	54	-	25½ BnkR	.710	6.7	18	22	22	22	22	-	25½ Dentiby	.20	4.415	45	18%	18	18%	-			
13	114 AdEx	1.17	.89	65	1212	124	124	-	26½ BnkR	.710	2.1	8	24	19%	19%	19%	-	25½ Dentof	1.8	6.8	4	41	14%	14%	-			
04	4 AdminHd	.26e	2.8	9	30	74	74	-	27½ Brnld	.40	4.1	7	124	44	45%	45%	-	17½ DeltEd	.152	9.6	9	172	16	15%	-			
32%	12½ AddrsP	.28	1.10	37	22	26	26	+ 1%	28½ Brnld	.05	0	7	Brnld	p.55	74	74	+ 1%	74 DeltEd	.055	7.8	20	70	70	70%	-			
45%	31 AktivGf	2.20	5.3	65	605	414	414	-	29½ Brnld	.76	3.4	10	32	22	22	22	-	102½ DeltEd	.032	9.9	23	23	94	94	-			
12½	12½ Aquitex	.04	1	14	14	14	14	-	30½ Brnld	.20	3.4	14	24	6	54	54	-	20½ DeltEd	.025	7.5	11	11	25%	25%	-			
26%	15% Almons	1	4.1	5	6	24%	34%	-	31½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	29½ DeltEd	.025	10.	8	26	26	26%	-			
4	21 Alleen								32½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	21½ DeltEd	.025	10.	8	23	22	22%	-			
22½	22½ AlfrPrd	.40	21.11	214	281	281	281	+ 1%	33½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	34½ DeltEd	1	32.10	67	31%	31%	31%	-			
15%	13½ AlfrFrt	1.43	4.13	31	32	23	23	-	34½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	11½ DeltEd	.152	9.6	9	172	16	15%	-			
11½	12½ Alkem	.36	3.17	17	15	14	14	-	35½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	74 DeltEd	.055	7.8	20	70	70	70%	-			
7%	15½ Alkem	.40	8.7	5	6	164	16	-	36½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	102½ DeltEd	.032	9.9	23	23	94	94	-			
45%	24½ Alkem	.36	2.13	10	46	47%	47%	+ 1%	37½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	19½ DeltEd	.152	5.3	210	17	17	17	-			
33%	21½ AlcamA	1.40	4.4	19	37	33	34	+ 1%	38½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	25½ DeltEd	.120	5.7	8	24	21%	21%	-			
20%	20½ AlcamA	1.40	4.4	19	37	33	34	+ 1%	39½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	30½ DeltEd	.120	6.4	9	81	34	34%	-			
8%	5½ AlcamD	.07	10	60	60	64	64	-	40½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	31½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
35%	31 AlcamGp	2.20	5.3	65	605	414	414	-	41½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	41½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	42½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	42½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
31½	31½ AlcamGp	0.0	17	55	34	33	33	-	43½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	43½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
45%	34½ AlcamGp	2	5.3	65	605	414	414	-	44½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	44½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
17%	34½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	45½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	45½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
33%	21½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	46½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	46½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	47½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	47½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
32%	31½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	48½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	48½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	49½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	49½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
33%	21½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	50½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	50½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	51½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	51½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
32%	31½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	52½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	52½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	53½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	53½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
33%	21½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	54½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	54½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	55½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	55½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
32%	31½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	56½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	56½ Disney	.326	8.14	48	424	41	41	-			
10%	4½ AlcamGp	1	5.7	39	17	17	17	-	57½ Brnld	.25	2.1	14	24	6	54	54	-	57½ Disney	.326	8.14</								

# **MAPCO SALES AND EARNINGS UP AGAIN**

**Despite illegal picketing by non-MAPCO employees during the recent nationwide coal strike, MAPCO sales increased once again, posting a 13% increase in the first six months of this year over the same period in 1977. In addition, earnings per share continued to climb, as did net income.**

Said Robert E. Thomas,  
MAPCO's Chairman of the Board:  
"The outlook remains bright  
indeed, and we expect another  
record-breaking year — the 18th  
such year in a row".  
Want to learn more about  
MAPCO's continuing growth? □

**MAPCO's continuing growth?**  
Write for our current report.



**TIBAL CORPORATION 74-119  
SYMBOL: TDA - NYSE  
MWSE - PSE**

(Continued on Page 11)



**NEW YORK**, September 27 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wt.	Year Ago
FOOD		
Coffee, Arabica, lb.	1.35	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printex 44-38 P.D.Y.	8.44	8.44
METALS		
Steel billets (P.I.T.), ton	217.00	259.00
Iron 2 Pdr., Phila., ton	214.76	216.19

— Nominal



#### AN INVESTMENT YOU CAN LAUGH AT!

"ORIGINAL" Comic Strip Art by America's foremost cartoonists. Signed and published works limited to an edition of ONE Guaranteed genuine. Available Daily and Sunday Strips.

BEETLE BAILEY by Milt Walker  
LITTLE RYER by Al Capp  
BLONDIE by Carl Young  
POPEYE by Bud Sagendorf

Other available strips by Charlie Schulz, Johnny Hart, Chester Gould, Milton Caniff and many more. Prices start below \$50.00. Size 5" x 15" & up.

MAIL IN - Price: \$1.00

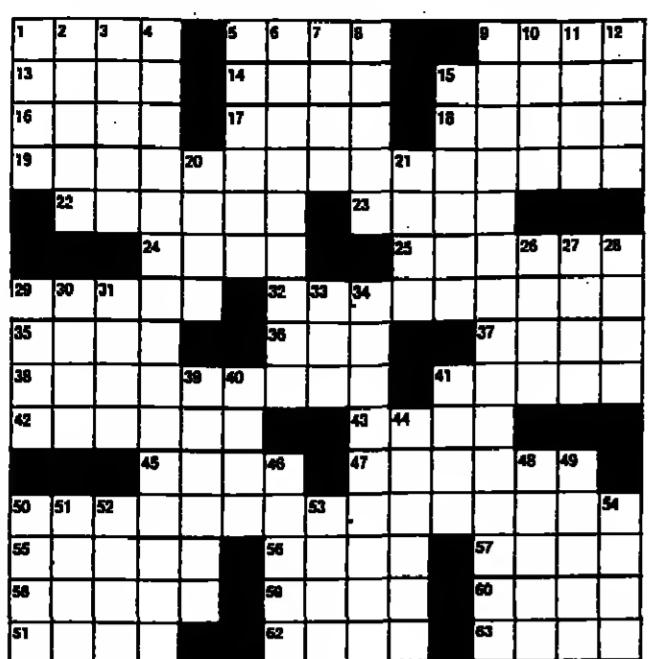
10/13/78 — Price: \$1.00

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 27

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close													
Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock									
69 AAR	40	4	27	140	14	140+	16	260	2	Depot	1.60	6.5	1	200	200	200	14	2012	96 LeoRonin	.40	13	9	1	180	181	181+	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 AAC	35	2	52	8	52	5	50	50	150	1	Design	.10	22	115	115	115	16	2102	9-16 SPEx	wt	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16
12 AACPRO	35	2	52	8	52	5	50	50	150	1	DesCo	.10	5	140	130	130	16	2104	96 LightPn	18	9	14	13	13	13	13	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 AATI	32	2	52	7	52	7	50	50	150	1	DevanGp	.4	5	30	200	200	200	16	170%	180	50	53	53	53	53	53	53	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16
12 AAVC	40	4	16	16	16	16	16	16	150	1	Dillford	.40	2	30	70	70	70	16	1702	12% Dillford	.40	23	5	9	9	9	9	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16
12 AAZ	30	1.1	12	32	31	30	30	—	—	1	Diodes	.71	8	20	20	20	20	16	1704	96 Diods	20	13	9	1	180	181	181+	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16
12 AZL	51	1	51	51	51	51	51	51	—	1	Diamond	.20	20	21	21	21	21	16	2012	96 Diamond	.20	21	21	21	21	21	21	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16
12 ABM	45	4	45	45	45	45	45	45	—	1	Dynamit	.20	20	21	21	21	21	16	2014	96 Dynamit	.20	21	21	21	21	21	21	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16
12 ABM	22	2	22	16	22	16	16	16	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2016	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2018	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2020	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2022	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2024	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2026	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2028	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2030	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2032	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2034	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2036	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2038	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2040	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2042	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2044	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140	820	1200	7.311	3	140+	161+	16	
12 ABM	10	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	1	Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	2046	96 Eaton	.10	10	10	10	10	10	16	17	140</								

## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Sound of surprise  
5 Relative of "corn"  
9 Top base-stealer before Brock  
13 Fish of brilliant colors  
14 Genuine  
15 Foreshade  
16 Mill school  
17 Florence's river  
18 Historic Dutch city  
19 "The \_\_\_," Sherwood play  
22 Bodies, in anatomy  
23 Exotic garment  
24 Starch; Comb-form  
25 More piquant "Envious" conspirator  
26 Like the problem of squaring the circle  
35 Nautical term  
36 The bounding main  
37 "Champagne Tony," memorable golfer
- DOWN
- 1 Ascend  
2 Vaulted spaces near choirs  
3 Venerated one, in Spain  
4 Medicinal drugs  
5 Artful  
6 Circus performer  
7 Big cat's thatch  
8 Trudges  
9 Biography of a kind  
10 Finishing strip  
11 "... the
- 38 Ripened  
41 Vigorously plump  
42 Musical group  
43 Judge  
45 Beckett's "How \_\_\_"  
47 Students  
50 Martinet  
55 Lead  
56 Carved god  
57 Card with three pins  
58 Carved pillar  
59 Incline  
60 Pianist  
61 Templeton  
62 Brewing substance  
63 Goes limp  
64 Bronte heroine  
65 Darling — of May": Shak.  
66 Churlish child  
67 Away from the mouth  
68 Camera  
69 Gambling game  
70 Cousin of a chamois  
71 Seaman's patron  
72 Bevel out  
73 Wheel projections  
74 Amor's wings  
75 Sceneshifter's concerns  
76 Word in a wedding report  
77 Like bad news  
78 Hit the sack  
79 All agog  
80 Milwaukee product  
81 This anonymous letter was in the suggestion box  
82 It claims I treat my employees like slaves  
83 Do you know anything about this?  
84 No, master  
85 Look at all the birds  
86 They're hanging around to get any food the men don't eat  
87 How about him?  
88 He's hanging around to get anyone who does eat it  
89 It beats me how you can't make do with the money you're getting... let's see now...  
90 I ain't got a clue about the cost of living, y'know  
91 Oh, d'yer manage to spend fifteen pounds a week on food?  
92 By skippin' my lunch!!

## WEATHER

C P	Overcast	MADRID	C F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22 59	MIAMI	22 72	Fair
ANKARA	23 59	MILAN	21 76	Cloudy
ATHENS	24 75	MONTREAL	15 59	Cloudy
BERLIN	26 82	MOSCOW	7 45	Cloudy
BRISBANE	26 68	MUNICH	12 54	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	27 57	NEW YORK	18 51	Fair
BRUSSELS	26 78	NICE	22 72	Rain
BUCHAREST	26 78	OSLO	7 45	Rain
BUDAPEST	14 61	PARS	12 54	Showers
CASABLANCA	26 78	PRAGUE	15 59	Clear
COLOGNE	16 51	REykjavik	24 73	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27 57	SOFIA	13 57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13 55	STOCKHOLM	14 50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	24 78	TERRAN	20 51	Fair
FLORENCE	14 57	TEL AVIV	27 81	Overcast
FRAUENFURT	25 78	TOKYO	21 51	Rain
GENEVA	7 45	TUNIS	22 52	Rain
HELSINKI	7 45	VIENNA	14 57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	29 84	WARSAW	15 59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	27 81	WASHINGTON	18 44	Fair
LISBON	16 81	ZURICH	14 57	Cloudy
LONDON	22 72			

(Yesterday's reading U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

September 27, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which quote values on less frequently. The following numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BII: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (r) = regularly; (l) = irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd:

(d) Boardbond SF 497.38 (w) Alexander Fund SF 57.55

(d) Canbar SF 460.00 (w) Trust Fund Int'l. Pd. (ASFB) SF 37.27

(d) Checkers SF 67.00 (w) Austral. Select Pd. SF 1.44

(d) Commerzbank SF 67.00 (w) Bonds - Issue Pd. SF 51.67

BANQUE VON ERNST &amp; CIE:

(d) CSF Fund SF 14.75 (w) Capital Fund SF 1.15

(d) Credit Bond Fund SF 3.80 (w) Coriolis Open-End Fund SF 2.58

BRITANNIA TRUST INVEST (CII) Ltd.:

(d) Britannia Fund SF 2.61 (w) Convert. Fund SF 1.07

(w) Brit. High Interest Trust SF 0.97 (w) High Interest Starting Fund SF 0.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(d) Capital Fund SF 1.07 (w) Convert. Fund SF 0.97

(d) Capital Fund Int'l. Pd. SF 1.07 (w) Convertible Fund SF 0.97

(d) Capital Fund Int'l. Pd. SF 1.07 (w) Convertible Fund S.A. SF 0.97

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses SF 21.69 (w) Europe Diversified SF 1.94

(d) C.R. Foundation Fund SF 2.95 (w) First Internat'l Fund SF 1.68

(d) C.S. Poste-Int'l Fund SF 32.75 (w) First Internat'l Fund SF 2.23

(d) Credit Suisse Fund SF 16.54 (w) Fiduciary Fund SF 1.62

(d) Credit Suisse Fund SF 16.54 (w) Fiduciary Fund SF 1.62

(d) Euro-Credit Fund SF 18.00 (w) Fiduciary Fund SF 1.62

(d) Euro-Credit Fund SF 18.00 (w) Fiduciary Fund SF 1.62

DIY INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) DIY Investment Fund DM 24.48 (w) DIY Investment Fund DM 24.48

(d) DIY Investment Fund DM 24.48 (w) DIY Investment Fund DM 24.48

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets SF 28.79 (w) Japan Growth Fund SF 20.49

(d) Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr. SF 58.71 (w) Japan Income Fund SF 17.12

(d) Fidelity Fund SF 27.25 (w) Interstage Pac. Fund SF 14.15

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